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HORTUS BOTANICUS
VINDOBONENSIS,
SEU
PLANTARUM RARIORUM,
QUÆ
IN HORTO BOTANICO VINDOBONENSI,
AUGUSTISSIMÆ
MARIÆ THERESIÆ
MUNIFICENTIA REGIA
IN
UNIVERSITATIS PATRIÆ
EXCELLENS ORNAMENTUM PUBLICAMQUE UTILITATEM
EXSTRUCTO,
COLENTUR,
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CURA ET SUMPTIBUS
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VINDOBONÆ,
TYPIS JOSEPHI MICHAELIS GEROLD,
AULÆ IMPERIALIS TYPOGRAPHI

MDCCCLXXVI







HORTUS BOTANICUS VINDOBONENSIS.

ANIMADVERSIONES

IN PRIORA VOLUMINA HORTI ET FLORÆ.



Rosa lucida in prima tabula Horti depicta, eandem capit in hortic nostris flores profertur aliquot in integrum luxum. Videntur itaque differre dumtaxat antiquam varietem a *Rosa lucida Tolosana* in. 1087, & *Journeil Romain* hñ. 3. pag. 47. que omnium formarum penit omnia habet mere luxu, in *Linnei Systematic & Specibus desiderata*.

Aster pinnatis tabula octava erit forte sola varietis *Asteris Tripolis*.

Scabifera diversitatem tabula quinta & decima *Linnaei* in *Manuffi* sua altera, proximo post opus meum anno edita, percipit sub novo *Scabifera* *Stule* titulo.

Digitalis purpurea tabula decima septima posteaquam per undecim jam annos, qualis descripta depilataque sibi, perituræ, effusa sitaque in arcem transplantata, nunc pergit quousque producere flores similes *Digitalis flore ferruginea* *Ro. vesp. or. tab. 98*. Efficit sic *Digitalis ferruginea* *Linnaei*. Sed etiam *Reviniana* planta hæc parum abdit a *Sylvæstris*, a *Boissianis* descripta, & ab *Blasii Mygido* ex *Itorali Austriacæ* regione edita.

Phloxes vulgar tabula trigesima quarta sui *Blasii* *Linnaei* hæc ipse est, aut illius varietas.

Senecio dromæoides tabula quadragesima secunda, quam editionem pro distincta specie habeo, *Linnaeus* in decima tertia *Systematis* editione asserit, esse *Senecio ligusticum* *flore*



nostra sibi Tarent. Quod inquit adjungi synonyma ipsi possit; deleri dum debeant illa, quae ego sibi.

Tarshian tabula quinquagesima tertio apud a me dictam, est sine Tarshian apud Rivin; sed a Colman: planta alienam; quare deletur apud me synonyma & circuli; reparaturque cum tota synonymia sua Tarshian efficitur.

Ex Scipio tabula nonagesima septima, quam pro *Ophale* habueram, nunc *Linosus* novam fecit Schrad: una species.

Tabula centesima sexagesima, quam fusu celeberrimi Linnæi ad *Tragopogon* genus receletram, video nunc ab ipso *Geropogone* associari. Species *Stercoraria*, si propter inobstantem sententiam, fuisse.

Scipio multinetis tabula centesima vigesima nona est Scipio novissimæ Linnæi.

Scobion abhinc tabula centesima octogesima quinta ad *Scobion* pertinere officinam suam, Linnæus sic monuit, variabiles plantas. Nec quidquam repugnat.

Curat tabula quinta & nonagesima supra centesimam una nova a me proposita fuit, quæ tunc, et oec pluribus commisit, *Gaussia* dicitur Linnæi pro eisdem *Gaussi* & *pyrophylla* habebam. Est autem mea illa planta germana *Gaussi* *lyrophylla*, ut monendum tunc nomen meum vasis. In *Gaussibus* exstantibus clarissimo Gerardo in Flora Gallo-provinciata plurimè debemus; nec enim suis apto sine figuræ illa intelligantur, ut in superiorem editione *Sytematis* Linnæi *Gaussen* *platycarpon* nova errare (sibi cyprographica ad fideum negligenti sit) orationem videmus. At vero dum modo memoras *Horti* tabula *Gaussi* *lyrophylla*, hujus tertio parit tabula decima *platycarpon*, & *Flora* *Austriacæ* tertium quinquagesima septima dicitur itone illustrat, consilio eandem in perpetuum, quæ, supponit.

Ad *Flora* *Austriacæ* *Aralis* *Turritæ* in tabula undecima exhibitam addi debet synonymum Halleri num. 444, utiam vir illustris suam plantam pro *Aralis* *perovis* Linnæi habeat, cujus figura in tabula trigesima quarta hujus voluminis *Horti* traditur.

Gaussia *lyrophylla* in *Flora* tabula octogesima nunc omnino existimo ab Halleri *Gaussia* num. 715 non differre. Nudam quidem plantam huc usque semper glaberrimam invenit; sed ex multis pluribus a besto *Dickio* sicuti *speciosissimus* *Helveticus* alia habere eras foliorum inferiorum ovisse asperas, alia ex adverso, sicuti aditæ *Austriacæ*, omni ubique asperitas distincta fuerunt. Post acceptam inspectionem meam *Flora* Linnæus, credere se, nisi scriptis, unam idemque esse hoc Galium meum cum suo *Hexapetalum*. Illustris Schreberi *Gaussia* asperam, quod etiam in *Austria* crescit, ab Halleriano illo itaque distinctum putat.

Aralis *Turritæ* nam, 91 separavi ab *Aralis* *Dorvici* mea tabula nonagesima sexta, & quidem laud recte. Postea a reverendo *Dickio* celeberrimoque *Allentio* tabulae sam, esse eandem plantam, variabilem magis in *Polesonio* & *Tyrolis*, apud nos a *Civitate* itone raro multum aberrantem.

Multum etiam in *Horti* mea tabula centesima octogesima nona citari illustram *Hallerum* *Linosum*que. Et amantissimè quidem *Hallerus* me monuit, non esse suam. Sic ergo meo novum nomen *Hovæ* *hove*. Affine quidem *Hovæ* *maritima*, sed vere tamen diversum, constantissimum in cultura, sive *crampantatum* ipsum, sive ex suis seminibus sciam.



TABULA PRIMA.

ABROMA FASTUOSUM.

Theobroma Angula. Linn. Syst. 3. p. 235.

Arboris formam habet, culaque in caudicis quolibet hyeme folia perdit; primo abroque
 acutis auto exserti ramorum florumque sunt; tertio domos floresce cupit, ramos pas-
 sos in superiorem magis parte spargere, trunco spectabilis resto duodecim pedali & ad basin
 fistulaciam diametro excedens, qui, ubi pumet, gammofum succum fundit; impletur,
 ut & rami peritico, fastuaci alantur, medulla alba. Atque sic quatuordecim flore pergit.
 Folia sua sunt cordato-acuminata ac vix angulata; alia, præcipue primi anni forme omnia,
 sunt angulato-lobata foliis fere seipsum acutis & anterioribus pedunculatis, ejuſmodi de-
 hincum majus aliquod, nec hoc ex maximis, a dactylis pileis videntur. Omnia dantur
 ut peritico terribus, venosa, ferruginea æque, dierna, utriusque virentia, sed folia palli-
 data. Horum impetum adverso pagina, tam quoque peritico, pedunculæ, calyx, fructus,
 rami & caules obducuntur suis egredi, stictis, nitida, decumbentibus, foliisoculis, ad
 oculum nodum æque observandis, sicile fecundantibus æque hinc ruzrepulum rami cor-
 dianch. Pedunculæ foliorum in ramorum extremitate oriuntur e regione ultimi folii, æque
 ultra illos eunt tam elongantur, in ut ad quodlibet sic noviter productum in rami tibi
 folium suis etiam pedunculæ comes egrediatur. Est præter hæc periticoque hinc & hi-
 foras, dum flores sui mense succedunt ad aliquot dies, qui æque quantitate abocent,
 ferice factis, ubi præcedit in fructus alia, hincque abocentæ semper. Ileri tunc etiam
 ipse decem pedunculæ feritico, dum feritico ex adverso incrementum, incrementum, & cella
 fructuque erigitur feritico. Sepultæ ad periticoque feritico, ad pedunculæ etiam di-
 visionem quærent, æque hincoculis æqueque figura gaudem. Calyx ruzrepulum elasticus
 est ovato-oblongus & pentagonus, cucullatus penam convoluta sturriticoque coliculis. In
 flore elegans, æque, feriticoque inodoro, inveno characterem feritico. Periticoque pen-
 taptyllam peritico; cujus foliola lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, pænetillatæque pallide vi-
 rent, Nectaria adnotæ duæ. Atheram exteriori carpulaculam & monoptyllam feritico
 profundissime in foliola quinque, oblonga, obtusissima, concava, feriticoque pallentia, variegata
 per feritico, æqueque interne tres acutæ, atropurpureæ; æqueque ad ipsas acutæ, ad feriticoque
 lambentia ambritico-pilosam & versus hinc appendiculis lanceolata acutum, & ad conatum
 hinc, in integram atropurpureæ. Sub apice limbi nectarii memant hinc figuram quanti-
 libet adnotetur peritico colore inamone bedi, purpurea tingens, ad ungulam feriticoque,
 ovatum, magnum, concavum, obtusum, lato pendulum, integram, supra originem tri-
 ter pilosam, cum ungue recurvato brevi. Nectarium abroque interius hinc connotetur cum
 exteriori, quo brevius, ultra medium quinquæpartium in lacinis obverte cordato-oblongis,
 feritico ad marginem pilosæ & recurvato-feriticoque, ex atropurpureo pallidique variis,
 cum foliolis nectarii exterioris alternantibus. Anax nectarii exterioris singula foliola in rece-
 pculo connotetur locatur carpulaculam glandulofum flavam negotioque solidum nitidumque,
 quod unguo suo nectario dentum prode in connotetur. Filamenta æque, feriticoque
 ut vix vix, æqueque deſo nectarii interioris sub flagrantæ dactylis hinc; ubi feriticoque
 conficitur apex acutæ triticoque eminentis cujusdam feriticoque atropurpureæ nectarioque,
 ante ex hinc hinc, & filamentorum connotetur veluti effigiem præbentis. In filis apicis un-
 quoque sine solibus fideri flavæ, transverſim oblonga obtusa incurvate, & sic delicta, te
 primo nitidum æqueque feriticoque credi possunt. Polline unguo confunduntur, & glo-
 bulum pulverentia una formant. Gerontæ superum, oblongum, obtusum, cylindricum, pe-
 diticoque virens lineis quinque promerentibus notatur, hinc inter capere pilorum feritico
 longioribus & abrupta hincoculis. Styli quinque tubulati triticoque columnam mentioque
 solidam & quinquepartitam. Stigmata sunt simplicia & acuta. Sic feritico & Junio ad
 Obocitum peritico. Septembri & Obocitum periticoque fructus æqueque dedit, singularis hæc
 & obocitæ dignæ feriticoque. Pedunculæ, in flore pendulus, brevi post septem corotico



erigitur, eteunque eam fructu perfat. Hic toto celo differi a fructu Theobromis Cas-
 cas & Guazuma, quas stirpes vivas examinavit in America sepiissime mihi jam fuit, ut
 solus quatuordecim hos conveniat, novum genus postulare videatur. Est capsula vera, que
 natura longe alienata ab immatura faciem habet. Antequam sponte dehiscat, quod in ipsa
 evadit stirpe, cum quadam flovelina viret; substantiam altitudine circiter equat; et fove-
 vata columnis in obo quinque acutis, obtusis, superne latioribus, & ex duabus lamellis ap-
 pressis compulsa evadit; atque vere quinquelocularis. Neque ex pariete quovis colum-
 nae inter duas proximas quaque dissipationem porrigitur versus centrum capsulae, atque per
 illud, sic quatuorplex, quae eam loculamentis efficitur. Sed dissipatione eadem haec con-
 stant ex duplitate membranae, vel in immatura etiam fracta, itaque una cum toto columnae
 pariete evadit, facile separabili, ad ipsam vero centrum coacta firmissime, non coacta in-
 ter se, sed praesertim quilibet diversarum loculamentorum. Fere in quolibet loculamento
 inter utroque dissipationem, ipsi centro adhaerent longitudo, sicutur receptaculum ex
 lamella demiculata duplice & contigua, cui utriusque sensus, horizontaliter sibi mutuo im-
 posita, adhaerent. Centrum autem ipsum capsulae refert cylindrum solidum, qui vere compin-
 gatur ex numerabilibus fetis longis poposque, continua denique serie a margine interiori
 dissipationem conestoram exaruit. Memento hac omnia capsulae immatura transversum
 diffidit locum adhaerentibus. Matura capsula incipit foveolae; partes ejus exteri ad
 dissipationem originem dehiscere; aliam quoque summam a centro versus exteriora
 per laminae fere nunc soluta foveolae; hinc tota capsula superne aperiri, expandi, atque sic
 extrosum una trahere locum partes dissipationem tenues coactas, que propterea nunc
 utriusque gerunt singulis lamellam aliam receptaculum viciniorum cum feminibus adhae-
 rentibus. Fere tunc nunc libere & dispersas exteri quoqueversum incipiant, & op-
 plere cavities, dehiscereque summa. Capsulae veri partes interas representant, & ob mu-
 tuam modo capsulae figuram, nunc compulsum, in eadem utriusque quilibet nigra
 formata. Sic capsulae ex quinqueloculari uniloculari evadit, itaque adeo sine ullo relicto
 corpore in centro. Summa sunt ovata, nulla & aera. In talia sicutur summa plura
 flovelina. Tum ad decursum locum inferne, autem ad litem, solutam utriusque exterioris
 cum origine obtuli pedali, interne vifum. Multo magis autem notandum interas inte-
 gram cum corpore glandulosis, cum atheris, polline capite, nunc capsulae pulve-
 rulentam exhibentibus, cumque parte pedunculi. Atheris congesta tres longum. Est pi-
 fidium. Sinitroriam atque inferas conspiciat ramuli pars cum capsula nolum rite mixta.
 Supra sequitur eadem transversum distilla, ut loculamentorum haberi ratio possit. Tandem
 ad summam marginem hinc capsulae natura & sponte expandi; & infra hanc sicutur pars
 aliqua, oblique compressa, et summa apparent. Atque haec omnia, que capsulae spo-
 dent, in natura representant. Ex talis facili propagatur.

TABULA SECUNDA.

CAMPANULA GRANDEFLORA.

Ex feminibus et Sibiris vel Tartaria aliis, mecumque ab illustri Ignatio a Born anno tres
 annos commisit, in haec plures plures exorunt, que primo anni anno
 solis casculos steriles prodere, proximo fructiferas. Toti stirpe glaberrima est, nec
 aspera. Radix perennis, alba, carnosa, subulsi formis, dignum caulis, crumibusque stila,
 caulis riguit parcos, erectos aut adhaerentes, simplices, raris, pedales, coas foliosas,
 minores, flore terminatus unico subulsi modo & specioso, quoadque ex eis filicem
 superiorum uno infuso sterore pedunculari donatus. Folia sunt inordinata parva, sessilis
 aut brevissime pediculis, ovata vel subulsi formis, acuta, argute serrata, deorsu pallide virenti,
 nec supra laev, raris quibusdam in caulis aut aliqua sunt teretes omnia. Calyx
 quinquelobus habet lobos ex lanceolato oblongos, subulsi, & perennes. Germen infer-
 rum, obtuse ac obtusiusculum, & longitudine lacinarum calycis, huius tubum compo-
 nita.



multum foet. mentitur. Corolla valde parva, aequali ut duas vel ultra uncias limbo suo expanso aequat, et caeruleo firmissime violacea et cum venis numerosis pure violaceis; aere expansionem eleganter profusius, intelo videtur, incrementis cito volumine & colore. Limbi semiquinguedim laciniis sine fenestrate acuta & plura. Squamae nectarii ex carulis pallent. Antherae flavent. Stylus violaceus peric. stigmae stellatae quinquedim albivirgatae. Capsula est ovata, acuta, quinquedecimbris, infra calycis lacinias emarciditas coenocaea & rugosa, supra has conica glabra & quinquedecimbris cum valvulis lanceolatis acuminatis et patentibus. Dissepimentis mediis valvulis longitudinaliter ostenduntur. Nec hic firmata sunt nisi in congestis. Semina in qualibet locustamento continentur parva, oblonga, nitida & nigrescentia. Floret Junio & initio Julii sub die. Fructus maturat Augusti. In tabula fitisatur planta Boreas, ite a tergo videtur, idem addendum classis, & oculis frigiditer cum falsa semis.

TABULA TERTIA.

COLUTEA PERENNANS. Jacq. exan. vindi. pag. 311. Fabric. herb. p. 317.

Planta specie diversis a Coluteis Libanensis, & vel primo habitus inest dignoscenda, hinc in repertorio agit, nitentem sub die, florens Julio & Augusto, sumis perficiens Oboliet. Tota leviter pubescent. Radix perennis ramulis pulcherrime fistuliferis primo caulis utro pignis ferulis, alero & sublequm ferulis, plures, cretior magis minime, teneres, firmas, pallide virentes, lactuceos, osuata, simplicissimos aut ramulis forte floribus rugos. Folia densa & sparsim eleuantur, pumata, plantisque ex foliis cum impari utriusque a sex ad octo in plurimum, ex ovato oblongis, cretior, brevissime petiolatis, inanguriant. Racemi ex alis foliorum solentur ostentur, simplices, cretior, foliis longiores, modo prociore, modo duodecim & ultra, qui superiores inferioribus succedunt. Flores parvi & modici nunt. Calyx satis pubescent. Corollae carnea ventium angulam tubercandam emarginata & patentissimum ibris habet foveae purpureae. Ala sunt carnea breviores, ebrata & oblongae. Carina ad apicem arriperepura adhaerent & ventium longitudine ferme aequat. Stylo glabro stigma est obtusum villisque albis circa solam apicem barbatus. Legumen ex ovato est tubercandam, utriusque acuminatum, compresso-platum, parum inflatum, glabrum, membracoso-falpellocadum, aequale, nec sponte delatens. Semina pumata, reniformis, compressa, nigra. Africa parva dicitur.

TABULA QUARTA.

AMOMUM CURCUMA.

Curcuma radice longa. Zeev. hif. p. 86. tab. 59. & tab. 14. f. 2.

Curcuma domestica major. Rayn. meth. 5. p. 162. t. 67.

Manjella-kou. Rheed. mal. 11. t. 21. p. 11.

Hujusmodi planta egregia, & si florem strachtram excipis, adhaerens legi descriptio possit citato loco apud Rumphium, qui peritiam illi adhaerens Indas orientalis insulas Serua & Boera, & qui hinc, non tamen solum, officinalem esse asserit. In cultibus per radices quomaxime multiplicatur, quae Junio mensis folia protolant, proximo Decembri deperitura, quando sublequm mensis quinqum, aut in ipis terra, aut exors hanc effolle, quiescunt. In radicum densa congerie quinqum ventium parces consideranda. Primo enim tubera adhaerent oblonga, ovi gilline minoris plus minus volumine & figura, circularibus circularibus a pumatis foliis inaequalia, & forte fusca. Ex his secundo in omnem sensum filioles proferuntur



dignificemur, tres quatuorve uncias longi, aereos, ex flavo pallentes, membranulis ad nodos
 factis laevisque vultu, ad apicem veluti gemmulis & hinc per rixam nova folia, novam
 tubi, novamque alio plantam producant. Atque hi cum tubibus hinc maribus sub
 odore gaudent aromatico, sapore aromatico & tandem subacri, colore minus limbo; hoc
 etiam colore tingunt; sunt carnosii; edulcorati coarctantur multumque diminuantur volumine;
 atque tunc talia fructa reddunt, quae in officinis variisque sub Carcumo oleo, longae &
 rotundae, afferuntur. Terebinthi pars habetur in fibris crassis, tum ita ut quam foris ob-
 litandam, sex uncias longis, relictis in terram defecantesibus, hinc in medio habentibus
 novam, carnosam carnosi, oris ex tubibus, rariis ex tubibus, terminatis in finem
 capitum & obtusum. Fibrae rariolae albae, priores sunt, sed rariolae & in acu-
 tum, non capitum, apicem delincentes, quarum rariolae species sunt. Utriusque ge-
 neris haec fibrilla levi demissa odore & sapore possunt. Genuis veris in hac saepe locum
 non habet, sed de tubi extrinsecus suba essentiae plura, quarum parvuli, a duobus ad
 quatuor pedes longi, infrae arde amplectuntur folia, convolvuntque caulem circumferunt in-
 ferre crumam & superne arripunt, saepe sesquipedalem aut altiora. haec plura flores pro-
 ducunt caulis hinc rugulose bevi pendunt ad stipulam aut bipedalem distantiam ab
 origine, ut saepe loci eruptura de locum, qui ex ipso tubi centro egredietur per medi-
 um tubum pergit ad usque caulem suum. Cetera media in folia disto admodum prom-
 bent, vix tamen propterea antice sulcos conspicitur, quia cum arde atque posse margines
 colla, vix videturque consuevit, sed mucosa antice contingunt, ut rixae deduci vi
 queant. Paginae foliorum sunt anguste ovales, antice serratae, facio line virentes,
 dorso pallida, utriusque hinc & glabra, pilis adhaerentibus & antice parumper protuber-
 antibus rugulose, ab uno ad tres pedes longae, ac totum folium saepe sex pedes superat, &
 sit erectum. Ipsa eodem folia & saepe odore & sapore non carere omnia. Scarpas tegunt
 brachia, superne densa pilis, imbricatis, apicem circiter sesquipedalem trichumque formantibus,
 albae simpliciter vel ad apicem lineae purpurea mixta, oblonga, obtusis vel acutis, pe-
 tala, in una planta semel semireflexa, summi steriles, reliquis in fine suo singulis
 contumidis flores tenent, saepe hinc flores, subsessiles, sesserimus, obovatis, & longica-
 dunt brachia. Utriusque hinc spatia gaudet propriis, superne ovata, alba, subsessile,
 emarginata, membranacea & convoluta. Spatia aerea foris primo pediculi major &
 exteriori antice praeter hanc etiam reliquos hinc uno cum spatia suis. Sic non minus spa-
 tia foris hinc includit stram totum spatiumque ejus. Corolla est monopetala, ad usque
 medium sessile, superne & aequalis. Tubus quasi duplatus & coronatus, longus, a basi
 ad medium usque subcylindricus, hinc ad usque divisionem infundibuliformis & amplius,
 compressus, ex flavo albent, tandem hinc dilapidatur in laticem exteriorem & interiorem.
 Interior convolvitur ex lacinia interna, alba, ex lina origie ovata, concava, erectissima; qua-
 rum duae hinc sunt laevae & obtuse; cetera superior est, & ad apicem acute cucullata.
 Lacinia interior etiam trifida lacinias habet stercorantes cum exterioribus. Earum laterales
 duae sunt saepe obverte ovatae, albae, obtuse cum apice flavo introfusa detrusa, interne
 limbo medio longitudinaliter prominente notata, erectissima. Lacinia inferior maxima et
 lina basi in brachiam subrotundam excurret, obtusam, auriformem protensam, & abnoscit
 cum lacinia longitudinali lina crassiore lina ultra laciniam parvula lobataque. Filamentum
 unicum exarbit inter lacinias laterales hinc interioris corollae tanquam ejusdem alia quodam
 modo lacinia detrusa, etque semiovatum, acutum, planum, integrum, erectum, ad apicem
 retinens, & ex flavo pallens. Anthera omnino inflexa est structura: nempe exterrimis
 reflexe filamentum corpus adhaerens, cucullo limbo, albam, pilosae rotundatae, antice aper-
 tum & quadrilaterum cum cornibus superioribus semiovatis acutis brevissimis, cum inflo-
 rantibus subobtusae longaque, in vertice longitudinaliter ad dorsum usque fissam sed eorum
 contiguum, iuxta quam fissuram utriusque adnata in ipsa cuculli cavitate accumbit antice
 alba, ad apicem usque carnis superioris excurrens, & versus interiora pollen albam explen-
 dens. Genua lateralia, triquetrum, glabra, albidumque emittit stylum capillarem, lon-
 gitudine stratis, stipulam ad eorum duobus corpulculis lateribus cretina brevibus &
 octro-



echroleus. Sogme fibrosissimum espertumque cum haeret firmior in fundo cocculi enthe-
siferi, ut carum melle, nisi dedicenter arboris, nequere; interdum ultra filum cocculi
emorat. Autem ad lentum costibus videtur bene interdui lacerabilis, sapere coctum.
Prudam satorum hoc esse. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Ad laas edule siluare in-
ferre sparta a gemmae avulsa & vi expansa, sine nec flos atreper, dea hinc corolle extra-
nis lacinis superior cucullatae amice corripella. Super his pinnam cum gemmae, avulsa co-
roae lambo exteriora, quo interior lambo folis prodest cum flammis; cum flammis, quae
reverendas Martibus a sancto Iosepho cum caput vacuum illi fere, eadem ad lentum,
quodto ostentatum docta cum observator. Tandem in summo loco pilulam integram,
& autem nigra cum styli pares. Kua horu malarior vi. 11. tab. 7. videtur qualem
cum lac gessen esse.

TABULA QUINTA.

CARDUUS CHIRUS.

Sub titulo Cardo ferocis ex Ciro fore relicto fecimus melle sine septem alios a clarissimo
Morsillo, Professore Patavensi, cui haerit Vindobonensi a pluribus jam uno non parcos
raris plantas debet, accepti, qui primo finem ante sola sika radicea prodire, stera &
in hunc inque subloque tenuem frongeris coales. Radix costis pluribus fibris coctibus,
pedibus, simplicitibus, calorem tandemque pollicem crudi, abulis marmis caulis, fors
fitaras fulca stremque, nisi canoris aliis & ad sers hueri amillam uice rufoscenti-
bus. Coales nec formari nec plures humanam similitudinem accipiunt, ab uno ad summa ex
als fokorum ramosi, arguam, valis, mermet, fitolosi, ad basin pollicem crudi, & eredi.
Fors forte ex lacerata olosa, face ferre glabre & farrate vena, dario valisita ac
paullora, rotulo lassa, acutata & paratona; lenuis herosoles, calato-fpansis, forte
innocis; radicea saquipedalis, cuans inferna semolecorata, summa somplexentale
aas se lita. Ramis terminatur in pedunculos multos, foas summo uno altero a de-
curis manos, nisi formi parumper latas & auctoscentes, semper coctos. Calyx
ovata, nec latus, folia in dario gibbem habet oblongam & glanulosa, nigre, sparis
ex. m lacrem innocens & atropurpuream. Caeolam quaquestis & styli emmenes co-
lere gaudete ex carneo purpuriscente. Anthera abest. Semina nuda papam gerant
plumam. Pa. m cocculis leviter subsciant. Floret Junio & Julio.

TABULA SEXTA.

MESEMERYANTHEMUM COPTICUM. *Leu. hb pag. 344.*

Ex anna & fibrata radice coctis exoritur brevissimum, in ramis ut dividit, ut tandem
coctis esse videntur. Hi teretes & rubentes in omnem partem amborum, molares ex
fons caulis, inferni sphyli ipsi, caeterum foliosi, interdum subulores dichotomi, cau-
lis vero ipsi ad florem terminantur. Folia sunt opposita, semiteretes, dactylis, sessile, sub-
lineata, obtrata vel acuta, foculosea. Flores breviter pedicellati & exiguu originar. Co-
lyx quaquest. ut foliola habet inaequalia, caeterum folis fere omnia, sed breviora. Petala
sunt ovata, erecta, manna, pauida, plus minus quatuordecim. Filamentis longitudine co-
rolae gerant amaris rubras. Styli quaque crudi & hirsuti reflexiorum. Folia, ramu &
coctes sunt paposa. Flectit sub deo Junio & Augusto. Septembri fructifica. Ad laas
siluare, avulsa calyce, flos in assu hinc, idemque archar.



TABULA SEPTIMA.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AITONIS.

Ad egregia experientiaque Guilelmo Aiton, horti regii in Kew cultore, qui femina nuda, nomen græcis nove plantæ imposuit. Sæpe primo vixit plures plantas dederunt, qui sub die perierunt, in eadem autem crassilice vegetarent lenissime, florurumque ab initio Octobris ad Decembrem. Ex radice annis truncus leviter erigens, ferme dignum caulis minimum, ex quo jam supra terram, tum in decursu, rami egrediantur oppositi, patentissimi, obtusè rotundique angulis aut plase teretes, herbacei, virides, inferiores procumbentes & sesquipedales. Folia sunt crassa, succulenta, ovata, in brevem petiolam angustata, quondam subsessile, integra, plana, subundulata, obtusa vel magis acuta, ad ramos opposita, ad flores singularia. Hæc utriusque, una etiam caulis, pedunculis, calycos ac gemmas in nactis sine nodisque obducunt punctis, quæ ad lentem conspectu ostentant costam gemulas exiguas rotundas & confitentis. Pedunculi suntque eperuntur ex dichotoma ramorum (si quis adest.) & pæro in ramulorum progressu oppositibus. Calycis varietas & vixit postquam subole tra vel sola duo in bracteam spatulicam obtusam planam & corollæ longitudine excurrunt. Reliqua sunt parva & acuta. Petala numerosa, lateralia, acuta, inflexa pilent, cæteram minus cæni sunt coloris & feris raris. Filamentos alba gerunt unguis oblongas & laxes. Stylis quatuor subulati & filamentis longioribus eriguntur, superne patentis. Et reliquis ad charactera sunt. Flos motoris explicatur circa horam pomeridianam tertiam, clauditurque circa sextam.

TABULA OCTAVA.

CORYPHIA MINOR.

Mentem hujus eleganti plantæ saltem aucti, invenire potui. Floruit primo vixit anno supra septuagesimum & millesimum septuagesimo tertio in horto Casareo Schönbrunnensi, culta studium ab eisdem horti profecto, Richardo van der Schet, herulino eximio, & pateram colendæ non cessat esse ubi in itinere meo Americano comit. Salisburgæ enim supra hunc hunc flores fructusque maturos dedit, quæ, terre dæi, omnes gemmarum. In eadem totum annum habuit, flores Juno, & fructificas Novembri. Lentum caput erigentes, ut videre est ex utraque plantula, ad hanc tabulam addit, ubi sola plantula quidem sunt, sed omnia attractum simplicia. Nec ipsi stipes mater, jam a plantulis acuti hunc incola, augere admodum vixit fuit. In tabula illa sicutur integra, sola demum redire, quæ more plerumque palmarum costis congrue densa fibrarum crassitiam & alacritatem; tum folia sua ovata, sicut alacris. Conspectus acuti annu folium, ut utramque, ut tamen de forma totus facie judicium sit. Aliud adest, primum proferens, nec evolvens, sic subulicam. Sæpe etiam primo anno florere; nam proximo fructificas plures, utriusque dante stiores, & ramosi laterales triplo angustiores fuerunt. Folia subulicam, subulicam, pinnata, subulicam, pinnata, glabra, rigida, striata; petiolo striato, antice canaliculato aut pinnatulo, subulicam, subulicam; locum subulicam & acuti, cum filis quondam integris. Spadix triplex, teres, glaber, & acribus ad quinque pedes alius, ex axilla sola, nec ex centro stipes, exsertum, velutisque spicas membraceas vaginatas, & quibus, densa longitudinenter raris, fere per totum spatium decursum exsertum racioni pinnatulo, angulis, glaber, & firmis. Flores lesiles, modesti, parvi, omnes hermaphroditi, ramosisque pudent charactere sequenti. Perianthium coryphium, exiguum, persistens, albidum, ex foliis subulicam cocorva & obtusi lineæ. Petala una oblonga obtusa concave & decidua alient patentiæ. Filamenta sex, subulicam, crassa, acribus longi-
tudi



radicem corollæ præsertim habet; & ex ista tunc cum petalis stricantur, reliquis petalis non accumbunt, ut adhaerere ultra hanc summam non possunt. Sicut autem hæc figurata, floris, & incrementis. Germes superum, triquetro-fusurandam & palatum desunt ut floris concum, unilatam, erectam, aliam, stricantibus paulo breviorum ac densorum figuratæ simplici & obelico. Drupa præ molis & sapore dolci succeda, globre, nigra, parumque succulenta. Nux membranosa, tenuis, fragilis, lactescens, drupaque purescens intrinsece sit adhaerens, nucleum comæ depresso-subrotundum, ostium, motuque. In calice marginis exhibentur recessus fructu per, drupa perspicacitate distincti, nucleum, idem quo incrementum scilicet; tum supra floris & palatum.

TABULA NONA.

CHEBRANTHUS HELVETICUS.

Helveta foliis lanceolatis, lanceolatis, cæteris dentatis; florigis erectis, cæterigenis.
Hist. bot. lin. tom. 450.

Omnis floris Heller e hanc plantam a *Chebrantho erythrolo* d. *Reze*, vere distinctam specie, uxor habuit similitudinem. Sicut helveticus per se aliquos annos accepti a reverendo viro Jacobo Dick, unde sub alio nomine plantæ hæc, qua stricantibus viget, nunc nomine *fructuosa ignota* & *rampola*, dum eadem representat barmen, pinguis stricantibus. Radix inique perennat, calicem erectis & foetidæ albescentis. Caulis erectus, subangulosus, siccipeditus, junior siccipeditus. Folia sunt anguste lanceolata, acuta, crassula, ad costam per imper lobata, subsessile, obtuse vel obtuse, pro parte venosa, plerumque mucosa, parvissima interdum pariter alteraque detensa. Racemum corymbosum lobatis & erectis. Flores imbricatos immixtos utem quomodo in *Chebrantho erythrolo*, cæterum forma plantæ istem, paulo longior, cæterum flosculi distans tunc ad basin gibbus & promouit. Sicutque præter similes sunt, ad microscopium visibiles, ad oculum ferre partem suam, stricantibus, ut ut similia tamen sint vixile compressæ, includantur forma ista & oblonga. Flores Mayo & Junio, sicutque murticant Junio. Unctum vocant, sicutque reperio notam, quo hanc *Chebranthum distans* ab *erythrolo*; (nam reliqua distincta, sed hæc libet fructuosa, sicut, sicutque moles distans major, & densa, sicut comparationem habentia, notam ostendit sunt;) necesse illis in *erythrolo* plantæ distans, & signa fructum interdum perennat imponit. In hoc autem helveticus signa per hunc perpetuo incrementum distans a germinis. Quod distans ut fructu non minus notum est.

TABULA DECIMA.

CAUCALIS PLATYCARPOS, Lam. syl. pag. 205.

Caulis involutus foliis mollioribus, tubulis confinis, pennis exterioribus mucosis, longioribus involutis. Ger. pro. pag. 298.

Caucalis montifera echinato magno fructu. B. d. p. 257.

Echinopora alba asperus pleuropus. Göl. cap. 2. p. 95. t. 94.

Tunc totæ eorum duci quidem habet. Radix annua, tenax subserrata sicutque stola abscit. Caulis vel ipsi ex basi ramulos, divaricatos, striato-angulosos, magis nervoso asper, nec tamen hispida, siccipeditus est vel paulo acur. Folia sunt multiplicata-pinnata, rugulata, crassula, subus exten prælo; pennis acutis, lobatis vel tantum serratis; lobis ipsi vel lanceolatis vel oblongis. Petala circumscissile, laterales & brevior vagantia. Pedunculæ longi, ovali, striato-angulus & globis. Involutorum unversile con-



Et ex foliis oblongis, a rubus ad quoque, acuti, concavi, inaequalibus, umbella brevioribus, indivisa in amebas hinc indivisus. Paeiale scorpiophyllum & simile. Umbella universalis velle constricta componitur ex radiis hinc vel tenuis, crassis, fructu, & tam brevibus, ut umbella non simplex esse videatur. Flosculi in quolibet umbella plicati & subdivisi; paeiosum utroque hermaphroditu, reliqui aures; unde fructus in umbella universalis distinxit succedant a tribus ad sex. Petala octo figuram ob epicam inflexam habent eburnis cordatis; exteriora majora in hermaphroditis, in multis omnia subaequalia. Filamenta sunt parva breviora. Germen sem rugula utrimque alba & ad apicem rubescens mutatur. Semen tuberosum, compressum, fuscum, armatur foveam ad apicem superius haurientem longioram orbis alio quatuor, tribusque ordinibus interceditur breviorum. Forret Juno. Juba & in 10. Alpibus semine maturat. Adhuc ad tabula latus flus hermaphroditum auctus, cum in nativo flum feram utraque compressam, quodamque disticho constricta.

TABULA UNDECIMA.

PANCRATIUM DECLINATUM. Jacq. bot. amer. pag. 99.

Bulbum ovata & parva in parte in 10. hinc congenerum habet, foliisque parva plicata, inaequalibus, acuminatis, duas terve pedes longa, & a diabis ad quatuor vicas long. Scapus fuscus longioribus rugis, compressis, aequalis, fovearum latus, vitibus, glaucis, & paeiosum quatuor foveas has, sed ipsa max in florifera, non quidem ex ore in floris posteriori aut ex protra delectatione, sed inflexione quidem firma, totus verus terum distichus distichusque. Flores velle frutescentes, de velle odore multum spiritus, plus minus docent foliis & aggregati ex consuetudine scapo, quibus membrataque velle decurva, ornatur, non tunc una, sed parva sua merito succedentes, ut ultra messem cum scapo stanger perfluit. Tom corolla, si erigeretur acuter, a quoque ad sex velle in fovea longa, inque ha non dividitur lateris, ad apicem callosi, magis rursus emulgentibus, alba, rubescens-paenosa, & tubo fovearum semper longioris. Nectarium velle distichum, inter foveas superius velle parvaque ut paeiosum breviora cavatum in dem calum acutum. Anthera floris post potius distichum in altera extremitate evadunt distichae. Stylus inflexus albus & foveas velle longioribus parva plicata. Capsula congenerum, magnitudine fere sicut jagunda, in Martiaca horum cultum vid, sylvastro nospum. Inde in Europam a me transmissa, in calidius hinc vegetant, & sicut malis phlegmaticis velle non tempore floruit. In tabula, praeter scapum foliisque parva parva in natura nigrescens, reperitur etiam tota planta in maximum elongata constricta.

TABULA DUODECIMA.

CYPERUS COMPRESSUS Lam. fl. pag. 81.

Cyperus rotundus gramineus fere moticus, paeiosa spica compressa viridis. Sloan. h. j. tom. 1. pag. 117. tab. 76. fig. 1. Ray. suppl. 623.

Panta non inodori, glabra & fere in parte la radiis indivisus parvum, compressum ex congenera tuberculorum in constrictum, foveis nigrescentibus, sicut albidum, sicut spicas rubentibusque copiose plicatissimum, tuberculorumque cum veritate paeiosum ob calum praeteritum fovearumque distichae non dem tuberculorum sunt parva inflexa tuberculorum culmorum, foveis sic mixta, ipsa hinc demum culmos producit, sed ad quorum latera novi culmi sine plicata



estrose quatuor pedum. Culmus ad usum vel duas pedes erigitur, inq. terras, mō-
dos, & propria apertis, quum flos omnia ex apta ducere ortum radice, cuius mōdos
flos alie culmum vagas sus involvant, ut qui casula credere possit. Sani usum solo
culmi longitudine, angustis, acuta, carniculata, inaequalis; ob manumines aculeos, ad
solum conspiciunt lentem, cum ad nervum dactilem, tunc ad summas oves, rotundum flos
involunt per spicula flosa sunt folia radicebus similia, extensa longissima, usum brevissimam.
Umbella communis componitur ex capitulis spiculatis aggregatum flosa, usum parvum,
quorum alia flosa sunt, alia pedunculo minus magis longe intrantur. Ipse usum spic-
cale ovata versant, & genera completo charactere gaudet. Sana pro a flosa ma-
riusum in calidior Decembri, dum flos quatuor ab Augusto ad Ianuam. Accipit
ma ex lode Decembri. Crescit etiam in Caribus insulis, Spicula usum ad lode dicit.

TABULA DECIMA TERTIA.

AMARYLLIS UNDULATA, Linn. fl. reg. 257.

Pedalis ex Libano ortus, usum alios, flos flos, ex spiculis dicitur con-
piciunt. Flos radice, parva, linearis, oblongata, inaequalis, glabra & erectissima sunt.
Etra hae ad lode huius flosa aculeos, chilensis & obuse excepit, & flosum longum
dicit. Spicula dicitur flosa sunt oblonga, linearis, inaequalis, flos purpurea, usum
erecta, flosa, & erectissima. Pedunculi circiter duodecim & unum flosa flosa
erecta, quatuor, parva, usum; quibus inaequaliter flos capite flos. Germina auto-
verna & rotundiora ut quatuor sunt. Flosa sunt angusta, carniculata, aculeata, car-
niculata & dentulata, umbellata, parvum, coloris roseo, ad spem huius planulata & parva
flosa; quorum usum a proximo magis dicit. Flosa usum veris pedum usum
ma decem, usum ut oblonga, subulata, & carniculata coloris. Anthera ex par-
vo huius & inaequalis. Stylus huiusmodi triplo brevior & aliformis signa huius
plex. Flosa usum explem a Novembri ad usum Ianuam usum, dum huius,
ex Promotione huius flos accepit, usum sub dicit omnia, flos usum huius
Flosum usum dicit.

TABULA DECIMA QUARTA.

HIBISCUS PHOENICEUS.

Erectior planta ferrea, in America terra flos, usum omnia ad redit, a quo usum
pore hae in calidiora usum vagas. Flos ex radice rosula can om primum
flos, usum, lignosum, caliam & usum erectissimam, leucophorum, usum usum, gl-
brum, a huius ad flos pedes altum, lentem, usum ex longitudine dicitur. Ram. usum
erecta, usum, vix usum aperit dicitur. Flosa ex basi ovata pedum angulatum
in usum finem, flosa, usumque parva usum, flosa huiusmodi, modo usum, modo
usum magis usum usum usum usum usum. Pedes usum usum usum usum
genulata dicitur. Pedunculi usum, usum, usum, flosa usum ad usum longissime,
parva, & flosa genulata usum, flosa usum usum. Calyx usum usum
usum usum & usum usum flosa usum usum & usum. Calyx usum
usum usum & usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum
usum usum & usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum
usum usum. Corolla planulata, usum usum, & usum usum usum usum usum
usum, usum, usum. Sana usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum usum
usum usum usum usum usum. Anthera usum usum. Stylus usum usum
usum.



in eadem ferunt. Flores Juno, semine dent Augusta. In tabula marginis habentes flos
austus, fructus in natural magnitudine, & vasis ferunt scilicet transverſi.

TABULA DECIMA NONA.

ERIGERON HYGIPTIACUM. *Lin. Sp. pag. 149.*

Cervina capax seu globosa. *Boer. Jac. p. 13. t. 7. f. 2. Mart. hyl. p. 144. f. 7. t.
20. f. 14.*

Jacinta aegyptia, folio girato coronata. *Boer. vol. ab. t. pag. 99.*

Sapor pinguis acris est, & odor vix illis. Radix crassa filicis & albidis caulium proferit cre-
brum, a duobus ad tres pedes altum, ex fibrosam non ramofam, bulbosam, firmam,
brachiam, teretem, verrucis n. Folia sunt spatulata vel oblonga, rarius dentata - serrata,
utrinque velosa, media, inferius obtusi, ferme acuta, foveis nervo venaque primaria
extremis notata, alternis, semianplexicauda. Petiolus uniflorus, alis teretibus, alii in
extremo filis aculeis, flores gerunt fere saturos rosas. Calvos squame corolla dentata
breviores, hinc, in radice longioribus, velosa. Famae filicis imperium circumferen-
tiam occupat, cum in hinc quique heteropetalus inveniantur. In gradibus corolla
loco est vaginæ foliatae quaedam plura breviorque, veli inferiorem partem arde amittens.
Heteropetalus enim est corolla tubulosa filosa, in hinc circumferentiam quatuordecim
partemque equata. Stylus filis & ovulis brevibus. Semine ovales, minus & gla-
bra carmine purpureo & filis. In octo die, latet in calice, mense Julio, co-
demque jam mense & subsequo semine parit. Nuncquid habere conveniens doc-
tor?

TABULA VIGESIMA.

MOREA FUGAX.

Vasifera fugax. *de la Roche. Sp. pag. 53. tab. 3.*

In umbra; in de multo, lila utro, lazar, et ferunt caule octo. *Vas Ho-
20. p. 67.*

Tres gubia est. Radix subrotunda, ex raso caeteroque Bravis, inaequalis, quam
exterior squama integra sub sursum tunc fibris succo live succo, paucisq; similes
fugax, certam speciem exhibentes, mucum includunt carnosum, folium, fidei separa-
bilem, squamam laticis & dactylis. Sub bulbo caeculus videri suspensus, forte bulbis
concreta anni present. Cuius gradis, ab omni una ad pedem altus, totus, ortus ex
laere bulbi, firmis, ex his, si a raso longior est, a pondere siccum fructumque ad
caum accentes, sphyllis, dactylis & laticis hinc & pediculis constant brevi & multi-
flore uno a raso terminant. Folia alia longiora, plura, fidei nota, dactylis tenui-
ter firma & glabra, acuta, altera palis vel bapalata, altera multo brevior caeterque
mucosum, cum brevi in involuta, ut dactylis dispersa, referantur hinc mucum terrene-
que possum. Spathe ferunt fugaxs Libyanae ferunt vel plures membranaceae, uni-
valves, acuminatae, implexatae. Flores a raso ad duodecim lineas longos siccum fidei
colunt, ut raso in eo le in raso, uno plures, expandunt. Hic mense prorumpit, cum mero-
re, evolvitur post meroem, & ante vesperam concidit. Germen est obtusum trigonum
& trifidum. Perla ex carne purpurea, laeva, omnia patescunt, aculeis; tra
altera gerens filicem longioribus in media, a basi ad duas tertas parte parit protra-
ctam, laevam, ad aperturam aliam, & reliquis tribus laeva longioraque. Semina, in



in hinc, caerulea colorata, bifida & acuta. Antheræ caeruleo-fuscæ. Pollen albeum. Capsula oblonga, obtusa truncata, trifurcata, trivalvis, ab apice dehiscente, continet semina numerosa & angusta. Fiorit sub die, per hyemem tunc aestivâ, & sine Maji ad finem Junii. Semen Augusto macerescit. In tabula exhibetur plantula inquit bibulosa; cum nuptus plantæ cuius fructibus; deus semen, bulbis cum caulis intus parvo distinctis; & falsi pars deorsum ante conversationem utriusque connectit.

TABULA VIGESIMA PRIMA.

ASHERUGO ÆGYPTIACA. *Lev. lib. pag. 148.*

Radix acuta, teres, & calamus crassus, & fistilis. Caulis semipetalus vel alior. ex ipsa jam ortu de ramulis, distans, internodiis, internodiis, cæterum obfcurè angulatus. Folia sunt lanceolata, subteretes, ovata, serrata, sty dactylis, intus obtusa & fistulosa, summa sessilis & acuta, utriusque & ad caulis terminalem lappula, pars fere pinnatifida & ex gibbulo alioque acuta. Flores motum, secundum, & crasse pedunculati successive in productione ramis profertur, sedata ad suboritur latera, variis axillares. Perianthium lappulatum ad basin ferme videtur in hinc in lappulato - lateris erectis. Petala ochroleuca tubis rufis & cylindricis est; spermatæ foveæ luteæ. Filamenta locantur supra basin tubi corollæ. Antheræ nigrescentes. Semen nigra, rugosa, utriusque acuta, lobis concava. Fiorit sub die Junii ad Augustum.

TABULA VIGESIMA SECUNDA.

JUSTICIA MARTINICENSIS *Jacq. bñ. amer. pag. 5. t. 3. f. 3.*

Semina 8 in foliisque deorsum in 11 lina superum Americarum, que cum non videtur sufficere (suffra Linnæo, distinctam a lina, ut patiam cum novum agnoscere, interaque suis, propria integre nuptum oculis deprehensum, ex viva cum fructibus pennis delectatam, nam semina in hinc non parva sunt. Si quidem antheræ geminæ in eodem filamento laterales tam esse momenta potest, ut genere frangunt ipso pennis sole tunc accerta in quolibet 6 numero distans, quatenus cæterum autem convenient habita non modo, sed toto flore & fructu, omnino hinc Juche & species cum paribus suis eodem non operis ad Linnæo distans, tam esse attendenda. Repens, que cum die, quatenus quidem in plantis ab ipso non exornata, quod addit, non habeo. Flos gemulata, alioquidem, remota, bipolita, sub. vult annua. Cal. es glabra, oblonga semiglobata. Folia ovata, acuminata, integra, glabra, opposita, in pennis eorum acuminata, infra quinquemulata. Perianthium acutius, intus, intus, lina. opposita. Rudem ovata, acuminata, concava, integerrima, glabra, sessilis, opposita; superius intus. Flores isodon. Calyx brevissimus, quinquemulatus, peristitum, acuminatum, erectum. Corollæ tubum utque ranguit tubus est tenuis, longus & intus. Linte hinc inversi lobum superius oblongo-ovatum, concavum, obtusum, septem integerrimum, longioribus tubis, sine referent. Labrum inferius oblongum, obtusum, levissime indentatum, revolutum, eisdem longitudinem, siquis superius. Semen, ut in Dandera Linnæo, Sigmæ lobulatum. Capsula glabra, qualis in Justis Linnæo, semina concava in quatuor locamentis hinc. Crux in Martine ad spes arboris & ad margines sylvarum.



TABULA VIGESIMA TERTIA.

CARDUS LEUCOGRAPHUS. *Lux. fl. pag. 529.*

Cardus leucographus seu Maris lactans, capitulo nostro. *Menz. lict. 244.*

Cesium macula nigrescens nostrum. *Tourn. orb. p. 448.*

Radix setosa, ex tubo pilosa, sensim fulvicornis, fibra copiosa, caulium promit tripedalium, erectum, ramosum, striatum, acutum, angulosum, medulla alba fistilosa. Folia lineari-lanceolata, punctata, acuta, rugosa, mox, per caulem magis rursus decurrant, in tubo setosa, ad ora spinosa & pungentia, et prope partem ferme glabra, in tubo fibratissima-lanceolata. Rami prostrantur in pedunculos longos, laticos, inermes, ut formi, erecti, & squamis foliis rariis vestiti. Flores eorum originantur. Calyx stramineus lano glanthe squame sine spinosa, parum vixit pungens, erecto & lacini. Corolla ex parte corollam. Semina nigra & straminea coloris gerunt papillam pedum & squamam. Floret astat.

TABULA VIGESIMA QUARTA.

ANALUCA LUCIDA. *Lux. fl. pag. 219.*

Analuca lucida, capitulo nostro. *Menz. lict. 244. f. 9. 2. 3. 5. 8.*

Tubus setosus. Radix setosa caulis furcatus, & ipse quodam Apia & stramineo simili ac fuscato, olivaceo vel tero demum anno caulis prodicit, & post fructus peritulos perit. Caulis pedalis vel supra oleos, depurum ad manus caulis, erectus, modo rectus, modo flexuosus, ramosis, nodis, striatis, & squamis supere striatis, folia gerit bipinnata, acuta ex viginti simple vixit & tria. Radicibus, quae in partem florant ut plurimum emittuntur, sunt ut pinnatis. Folia sunt lanceolata vel ovata, serrata, acuminata, striata & nervosa, tubis natis, vixit cum proximo parti cohaerente. Umbellae acuminatae & deinde. Radix striata. Involucrum universale de ex foliis plus minus quibus, anguste lanceolatis, & mucronatis. Particularis foliis sunt fere ut, quae sunt radii umbellae erectiores, lanceolata & acuminata. Pinnae angulatae, pinnatifidae, & nervosae. Tubus setosus, vel se pilosus. Tubus enim annis ut dicitur, sunt ut. Aetate debentur ferebant. Germis vixit laticos vixit. Sive abere. Semina fistula, composita, nunc pilos, dicitur, vixit fere parulis nostris, ad ora in aliam membratam ex vixit, squamis acuminatis fereb, coloris parvi. Floret sub die Juno. Semina fere Augusti. Ad hunc ad hunc fossen utriusque conspectum ex maculosis, semine fere minus est; cum alio flos & seminis transverla fere.

TABULA VIGESIMA QUINTA.

SCANDIX NODOSA. *Lux. fl. pag. 214.*

Scandix annuata nodosum, lenticis spero nostris. *Menz. lict. 244. f. 9. 2.*

10 f. 4.

Myrica nodosa nostris, lenticis spero, *Menz. lict. p. 288.*

Ex radice annuata, caulium in crassi, ramosa & effusa oculi affertur sesquipedalis, ramosis, erectis, lineares, striatis, pinnatis, pinnis sparsis reflexisque hispulis, formis, infra ramorum eorum nodosus. Folia sunt subpinnato-pinnata, tota ad laticos pilosus; costa fistilosa, fere.



fibris, fibris, & ad basin vaginatis; foliis inciso-feratis, etiam pinnatifida lobatis, obtusis, circumscriptis ovatis vel lanceolatis, eximie costatis. Umbellæ erectæ, ex radice paucas, plerumque ternas, fides, involucri nullo vel ausolo fulis. Umbellæ a quinque ad decem flores habens, & foliis involucri cœteris quibus, reflexis, & lacis spicatis. Petala alba, æqualia, pinnatifida, obverse ovata, & emergentia. Flores omnes fertiles sunt. Fructus baccatus separatus in fetida sine foliis, acie cœca & infusa, acuta, fides. Floret Mayo. Julio fert fetida. Ad lacus confpicitur fetida, & achi fetida sicla transversa.

TABULA VIGESIMA SEXTA.

DAUCUS VISNAGA. *Lin. Pl. p. 206.*
Congradum umbellæ ab orig. Bro p. 151.
Congradum stercor. Del. p. 141. 17.
Visnaga. Menk. in Dact. pag. 515.

Planta terribilis, acuta, erecta, separata ramulis, fere insipida & durius trivis pedis alta radice in ut cœca, scapulis, cubitanæ crasse, alida & fere quodam apu pœdica. Caulis teres, lacunatus, virens, medullam albam mollemque habet. Pals ex vagine fibræ arduatur multo, stato-pinnatis; collis foliatis, & foliis linearibus, acuta, ad lacunæ brevior & ex alio mactonati propereque nervum prof. rimum fides. Involucrium univertale pœdica, longitudine umbellæ, foliis multiplex, lacunatis, plenis, acuminatis. Umbellæ convexa, densissima, ex radice in nervosis angulis & ex communi receptaculo hemisphærico, in quod pœdica formata mactonatur, egressa. Involucrium pœdica foliis plus nervis decem, fides, acuta, pinnatifida, simplicifida, exteriora longiora. Fides arduatur rimum, parumper oblonga. Petala alba, fides, ob speciem inflexum oblique coadita, pinnata. Antera pœdica. Radix in fructu emittitur. Semina pulilla, ovata, lacuna plus, durius gibba & fibræ, glabra, fides, aversivis, nec gran. Floret suo die. In ut cœca. Semina fert suo in ut cœca. In ut cœca margine in ut cœca utroque vides, cum achi fides, fetida, durius transversum fides.

TABULA VIGESIMA SEPTIMA.

CUCUMIS PICTUS.

Ado ipis pœdica, in ut fidesque fides similes fides, ut dœdica ipis fides. Fructus diversitatem habet. In ut obverse ovatus, obtusissimus, nictus, glaber, nullis fides ut fides in ut fides, coloris varietatis mactonatur pœdica fides varietatis dœdica ipis varietatis. Caro cari est alba, variis oas pœdica flaventor, fides circumscriptis fides, fides vel ad ipis rimes cœdica, quod in tres lobos cordiformes emittit, quorum lateribus fetida fides potestaria, & quorum obtusa dœdica in transversum fides fides apparet. Ex lode cœdica fetida adita fides. Por eros annos in hares pœdica. Quod cœdica fides mactonatur non dœdica. Ex dœdica fructus pœdica gummole fides.

TABULA VIGESIMA OCTAVA.

ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES.



Ornithogalum arabicum Linnæi habet in heris, quocum qualiter vult stipes & deli-
gnatus Cuscutam, Resolvanam, Reseradanque, a clarissimo Linnæo in Syon-
m plantæ hæc addidit. Hæc autem tres plantæ, cujus bulbum ex Prostatore Duce
Spei accipit, & cujus numerosis specimen quotannis forensis conspicio, nullis vocabulis
momento sic differre a prioribus, ac eam novam speciem proponere debuerat. Tota glabra
est. Bulbus albidus, ex squamis densè compoñtis, depressus, sibi ad basin jubaus, folia
emittit plura, elongato-lanceolata, acuta, hinc, crassa, debua, inferne carinata, su-
perne magis plana, longiora pedalis, limbo dactylis arcuatis. Scapus pedalis, ciliatus
vel duplo major crassior, ære vel obdurate angulosus, sinuosus, & raris glaucis tubis,
sive in racemo erectus, sive pedalis vel arcuatus, densum, sphaeriformem, ærganonum.
Bractee ad petaloculis lanceolæte, horum longioribus, in racemo stricte delinente,
membranaceæ, ære, scissiles, nec cordatæ & amplicaulæ, ut in Ornithogalo arabico.
Pedunculis plus minusve acutis ærganonum, cum in flore, tum in fructu ærganonum. Et in his
sebractibus pedalis si in parte aerea non macerata ad ære ex sive fallacitate, interea inter-
venit pedalis (non raris) contractibus angustioribus, in fructu convenit a marcescente.
Germine ex nigro verrucæ. Stylus favosus filamentis albis, pedalis duplo brevior, di-
versis tria siliabulis & parvis; nec erit ære, sive filamento-fero, comata, & li-
demata. Antheræ oblongæ & ovales comænt palli flavæ. Minimo fructum
necum dehis. Ficus hinc, hinc dicit, in Lico, qui sæpè per Syonem patet.

TABULA VIGESIMA NONA.

ORNITHOGALUM LONGIBRACTEATUM.

Esset hinc Ornithogalo arabico ære, sive in heris, sive in Creta, sive in Spei. Sicut hinc, sive
a Linnæo laudat pro Ornithogalo pyramidalibus, hinc hinc similes siliabulis hinc.
hinc siliabulis. Bulbus ovatus, albidus, ex squamis densè compoñtis, ovi mole. Folia
sesquipedem longa, hinc siliabulis, hinc, acuta, hinc vixima, medio-pedalis, crassa,
plana. Scapus teres, depressus crassus, bipedalis, erectus, pæter, de his in racemum
densum comænt, qui pauca cum siliabulis, macerataque cum lam in racemum levem ex-
crescit & ferre pedalem. Bractee ad petaloculis ære levæ, pedalis brevior, siliabulis, in-
feriores quatuor hinc in longæ, superiores sive breviores, hinc pauca hinc in ra-
cemo comænt. Pediculis hinc, hinc, parvis, hinc in flore, hinc in fructu ere-
ctis. Flores motus hinc pedalis ovalis, alba, cum ære siliabulis vixima pedalis, oblongo siliabulis,
totis parvis. Filamenta ære æqualia, siliabulis, siliabulis, inferos compressa & li-
nosa, parva, pauca breviora, alba. Antheræ oblongæ hinc & macerata. Siliabulis
vixit. Fructus hinc dehis. Cuius & hinc cum prioribus.

TABULA TRIGESIMA.

SIDERITIS CANARIENSIS. Linn. *fl. p. 391.*

Sæpius amplius verbasco folio, floribus albis parvis non galanis, sive dehis.
Flor. alb. 396. tab. 322. fig. 4

Atero post fructum ære hinc, hinc transita in tepidano, sempervirens, euse
tota sesquipedalis, & siliabulis de his ex siliabulis ære comænt, parentes &
fructu plantæ. Tota siliabulis, hinc non græta, pollet. Cuius, siliabulis siliabulis, pedalis,
& siliabulis ære, densè siliabulis comænto verbasco. Cuius ære, siliabulis siliabulis ærganonum,
debitor erectus, inferne carinatus & siliabulis siliabulis ære. Sunt hinc ære, longæ



penulas, ex basi cordatis oblonga, acuminata, crassa, foliis magis laevia venisque em-
 pnetibus reticulata. Spicae terminales, vario modo nutantes aut corae, aut in supremo folia
 parte, componuntur ex verticillis distachis, densis, multifloris, plus minus aequis. Re-
 flexae oppositae ad quoslibet verticillum, foliis sunt similes, parvae, sessiles. Adest praeterea
 involuacrum polyphyllum, scaccum, hirsutum, & breve. Perianthium hirsutum vixit.
 Petala alba & fere ad basin usque lobis patentissimis habet lobum superius subrotundum,
 margeratum, hirsutum; & lobo inferius lanceolato, ad basin fuso, & geminis in disto-
 gibibus duos lobos villososque, lobum subrotundum. Ad latus utroque inter duos gibbos
 est appendicula totum occupans latus. Diametra alba & hirsuta gerunt amarae flavas,
 longiora simplicia, breviora dactylina. Signa & reliqua sunt, ut in genere Linnæo.
 Floret Mayo & Junio. Siliur totum scissim corolla, fere, & saepe corolla lobis.

TABULA TRIGESIMA PRIMA.

RANUNCULUS RUTHENICUS

Ranunculus repens, flore in caule capulari, foliis varis foliis. Ann. rus. p. 81. t.
 13 J. 2.

Tota planta glabra est. Sub dio fit, late vegetat, totaque denum anni mensibus
 Maio & Junio floret, sub Julo fere maxima semina dedit. Radix perennis caulis
 fistulosus liberum crassum & hirsute alveolatum, acii sapore perditatem, qui minus, sicut
 vix percipitur in foliis. Inde Lila etiam dicitur plantam, penulas, utriusque modo, crassa-
 ta, densa, hirsuta, ovata, obtusa, ad apicem patentissima, quosdam raris aspergimus.
 Super se lorum radia distans quatuordecim spargit, rantes, teretes vel compressas, in-
 pedales tandem, quae generalis hinc radentes terre insigunt, inde sicut raris producunt.
 Pedunculis rantes, sive super aut inferius, aut utroque duos tresve flores sustinent, eisdem
 hirsute intrasit, fere sunt longiores, debiles, adscendentes. Calyx est pentapetalus ex
 fere non valde convexis, ovatis, obtusis, pedalis, punctatis & dentatis. Petala caetero
 superne, lata, circiter decem, puncta sunt, ex origine vix debentia ad hirsuta obverse
 ovata. Semina non sunt fere, Germani vixit. Fruitus rantes sunt magis se ex
 fere non rantes in, galea, subovata, mucronata; interdum difformis & compressis, ut
 in icosis accidit.

TABULA TRIGESIMA SECUNDA.

SILENE APOCYN, Hoff. in de usib. her. R. J. Pa. Jr.

Antic. Hist. sem. 2. pag. 254.

Lycius Græca, baldus Lila, vixit, fere parva dilata purpurascens. Tarr. cir. 24.

Radix annua cu stem proferit unicum jam ex ipsi basi ramulos n., adscendentes, teretes,
 vix pedales, totius adhaerent plantae vixit vixit. Folia sili opposantur, in-
 genita, obtusa, firmata, superne sessile & convexa ovata, inferne pedalis, magisque
 hirsuta. Caulis & raris terminatur in fistulosum multiflorum dichotomum. Flores
 ex pedibus brevibusque pedunculis eriguntur. Calyx enim valisus est, & ad apicem quon-
 que lobis non rantes. Petala rotata, sessilibus, obtusis, parvisque, ad basin utrius-
 que appendicula non habent foliolam, & praeterea supra unguem in duos gibbos obtusos ere-
 ctosque, genae prope, nullantur. Antherae caruleae. Capsula glabra & oblonga
 crassa semina subrotunda compressa & angustata, quae per basin compressa formam en-
 lae it obtuse mucronata hirsutaque inter duo interala producendum. Floret sub dio a Mayo



ad Juliam. Semina perfectorum Juno & Julio. Hæc sub dicto titulo accepi ab egregio Thomæ hortulato Regio Parisiæ.

TABULA TRIGESIMA TERTIA.

MALVA FRAGRANS.

Tota spici videtur felicitas, caliditas, sequi moventem, gravemque. Foia utriusque breviter et distincta sunt, ut ad oculos nudos per hanc ædem appareant, qui vero in cute, raris, peccatis, proventus de voce, angustas luteæ, ac copiosiores. Folia sunt basi cordata, lobis, squaribus, lobis medio quoadaque magis productis, obtusis, cretulis, pediculis, rugulosis, fibrilata, mollia, æterna. Supra ascotata, integerrime, beveræ, & acuta. Pediculis, ut supra, graciles, pediculis longioribus, filaria, axillares. Flores diametri 3 1/2. Facies utriusque exteriore opposita fibula luteis-luteoans ætatis & premittitur; interius longioribus de laculis utriusque. Petala sunt laciniis cum emergo utroque ut 12, calice longiora, fædile rubenca, lutea utriusque albem firmatibus colorata. Simulcum solo, non in hoc inter quilibet petali partem longioribus utriusque. Anteriora transformatibus palliæ. Stylus cum stygmate exteriore distansio rubet. Semina secundum profunde cavos inclinatam utriusque. Cuius primo anno in caliditate ad suspensum altitudinem excrevit, cum raris, primum flavens, firmatibus depergit; tandem igneosis cum raris utriusque longioribus, utriusque succulentis vestibus, perennis, velut a Juno ad Januarianam utriusque flavens utriusque mollis; habum ad Malvam caputem proferre accedens. Semina ex anno Luciano molli succula. Parisiam ignora.

TABULA TRIGESIMA QUARTA.

ARABIS PENDULA. Linn. Syst. bot. 443.

Turcis hanc oculis, haec per hanc, dicitur non p. 58.

Ex radice suffruticulis et perennis accrescit & suffruticulis utriusque excrevit, utriusque, laciniis, bupulosis, utriusque, raris, utriusque magnam paritibus extatibus. Folia utriusque luteo-luteis, utriusque, ferrens, tubulis utriusque, supra glabra; vel etiam longe per hanc, costalis fœdile. Flores corallois. Calycis utriusque ac utriusque fœdile sunt utriusque, utriusque, cœtata, glabra, & utriusque supra per hanc utriusque, utriusque, alia fœdile utriusque extatibus, modo oculo utriusque distansio. Petala alia, obtusa & petala cœtata hanc utriusque extatibus. Anthera flavens. Stylus est simplex & obtusum. Siliqua utriusque, acuta, p. utriusque, compressa, vestis utriusque utriusque laciniis, bupulosis. Semina utriusque, compressa, flava. Flores sub dio Maio & Juno. Semina motum sunt Julio. Inferior partibus utriusque in tubula. Ex Syria semina accepi. Vixit ab Arabibus Turcis Lantzus distincta, vel primo utriusque distincta. In hac parte & flores sunt duplo fœdile raris; p. utriusque, nec ochracea; cœtus fœdile semper illo, quo dicit modo, hupulata, nec utriusque utriusque alia raris utriusque; cute p. utriusque, cum, utriusque dorfum in lutea, utriusque utriusque, nec utriusque utriusque & raris; hanc præterea utriusque, utriusque & utriusque, nec utriusque, utriusque, comestivo-utriusque, & utriusque; siliqua brevioribus, angustioribus; & semina utriusque.



cordata. Elementa cum virore pulenti, eriguntur, & caeruleum longi radice ferunt. An-
nuae flavescent. Germen ceras & ad basin angulos vertice coronatur virid., emittente stylis
fimbriatis brevibusque. Fructus compressus dehiscente in duo semina gestis, fuscifloros,
fimbriatis; hinc p.ana, illic convexula, intem. flum. elevans notata; ad oras aucta margine
membranis albidis, fiporis feruic & ipsius plenis. Hoc utriusque in natura magna-
dine exhibetur, cum aucta quorundam fide; dea caulis inflexa foliisque inflexis part.
& flis auctis

TABULA TRIGESIMA SEPTIMA.

ASTRAGALUS LAXMANNI.

Numerosis inter plantas Imperii Rossici, quas heros acceptas referre debet liberata est il-
lustrata ERIC LAXMANNI, cuius haec Astragalus est, ex seminebus Sibericus ortus. Ex
radice perenni, caudata, tuberosa & dura crassa, usque feracitate, auro anno & fuscifloris
caulis funditur ramis, sinuatis, prostratis, pedalis, prostratis una cum raris in pe-
ditibus longis ascendentes firmas spicas densa terminatos. Folia pennata ex pinnis
erociter duodecim cum unquam terminant: foveas oblonga, acuta vel obtusa, fimbriatis,
intergerunt. Sc. p.ana membranacea, intergerunt, acuminata. Spica ipsa, in hac fleret,
cum corolla tota, & legumina eriguntur. Bractea fraxea. Calyx tubulosus plus minusve
fimbriatis ad basin obtusis deprehenditur, demittens quatuor fimbriatis unguibus medietate,
& heros limatis duas per se. in obtusum profundum vix dehiscentibus later. Corolla pal-
lida cerulea. Vexillum oblongum, curvatum. Alae oblongae, obtusae, vix a bra-
viore, longiores carina, usque longo capite. Carina oblonga, obtusa, ad apicem fura-
tata, cum unguibus angulis & capite. Scamum duodecim. Anthera flavescent.
Germen vix aucta inflexum. Legumen villosa, oblongum, angustum, depresso spon-
ce in sulcum, d.ans scutum, mucronatum, fimbriatolac. Semina plura, pallida, reni-
formia, nodis. Floret Juno & Julio. Ad auras fuscum vexillum, ala, carina, legumina
& foveas fimbriatis.

TABULA TRIGESIMA OCTAVA.

LACTIUM DAURICUM.

Semina sub umbelliferis ex Dauria usque accepta, quae fas sub his dedere primo anno in
sua radice, altero caulis sub sinu Juno Liberae florentes, quando post parvum
Aug. ubi fructus radii parvi. Tota planta glabra est, tria subdorsata, fiporisque fura-
ramentis ac parvisque sors. Radix subsistens dignitate crassa foveae adet, sicut
crassius undique aucta, odore aliquo apti praedam, sapore eorum eodem simulque sors.
Caudex semper erectum, firmus, teretes, hinc, hinc, hinc, hinc, hinc, hinc, hinc, hinc, hinc,
et ut plerumque foliorum superneque ramorum, virentem cum macula circa medium aspectu
aeropyrenae. Raris sub umbella radiisque ad eadem aspersis, videtur ad mucronem
pinnis in sinuibus d.ans ex albo mucronem. Folia radice & carina sunt tripennata; summa
pinnata. Costa sors fuscis, carum angulata, nec fimbriata, ad basin occur ex vagina
bricta. Foliae sors pennatis, sors foveae virens: latus orbibus lanceolatis, acuta,
pluribus intergerunt, inaequalibus. Umbelle ex ramis firmis eriguntur, convexulae, in-
volucris foliis d.ans plus minus sors, pallida, fimbriata, acuta, brevi fimbriatibus.
Umbellae parvae, convexae, d.ans, a duodecim ad viginti, involucentum habent fimbri.
Ficuli omnes fructus. Pinnis omnes equalis, ovata, apicem angulatum inflexumque
grec-



gerens, hoc tamen inde nobilitat cordus, pinnatifida, tandem reflexa, alioque omnia, aut unum alterumve sempervirens. Flosculi subulsi, infere purpurei, & pinnatifidi, corollam superant. Antheræ flavent. Sepala in germinis involucris reflexantur. Germens veros flavescit, in herbo ad singula filamenta extrinseca sulca. Semina subovata, glabra, fusa, fiporis arantibus non grati nec savi; hinc plana, lade convexa, rotunda, & ad orem infuper ut slant exarantibus membrarantem. Ad marginem hinc hinc sulcis, dicitur firmiter in natura magnitudine utraq. consistit, etiam ante seminis soluta transierit.

TABULA TRIGESIMA NONA.

GERANIUM BICOLOR.

Tripartita est. Caulis fraxillis, pollicem crassus, ramosus, perennit. Rami juniores hirsuti, teretes, purpurascens. Sepala ad foveam & ad umbellam furorem modo cum acuminis, hinc, v. l. f. f. Folia usque pentagona, ova hirsuta, subulsi, virentia cum oca rancidibus, circumscriptis cordata, profunda triloba; lobis acuta & angustioribus crenatis, eorum ipse la-vel trilobis, lobo modo pedunculato. Umbella flores pluciosos comant. Calyx quinquepartitus ex foliis subovatis, acuis, hirsuta, semireflexis, virentibus cum marginibus sulcatis, & corolla duplo brevioribus, ortum dactile et pedunculata proprio compresso r. f. & hirsuta. Pediculus lamina duplo hinc est reliquos. Pars quinque, integerrima, ovalis, oblonga, in usque arantibus, pinnatifida, angustior eleganter sine colore hinc; hinc cum oca albis; quorum superiore das sunt lamina & ad usque arantibus colorata. Filamenta brevia, alba, dactila, & comant, aliorum firmiter sunt, aetheris antheris parvis hinc. Germens ovatum, rotundum, v. l. f. f. Semina quinque, rotunda, sanguinea, v. l. f. f. Semina dactila hinc usque rotunda, jam septem- na plana, ovata, v. l. f. f. Hinc omnia & repedita, hinc sub dactila.

TABULA QUADRAGESIMA.

ASTRAGALUS SULCATUS, Lam. fl. pag. 498

Flos caulescens tria gones hinc, pedunculis solo longioribus, leguminibus erectis hinc.

Sicut a fovea a clarissimo Loxmanno accepit. Radix perennis & lignosa parvas quoniam- nis caules herbaceos gerens, striata areolata, tripedalis, foliosis, virens, glabra, & hirsuta, virens, parum ramulosa, superne frutes, sulcis in individuis nostris sulcatis. Folia ad idem figuram lanceolata, integerrima, acuta, in superiore parte minora. Folia sunt pinnata ex foliis utraque areolar novem cum impari, minima oculi appromissos, omnibus parvis, oblongis, integerrimis, obtusis, & brevissime petiolatis. Pedunculi rancidibus, sulcatis, hinc, subulsi, sulcis virens longioribus, multicoctis. Bractea fraxilla & pedunculi proprio sunt brevia. Flores modesti argentei. Calycis ad laterem pediculi, brevia, virens & hirsuta, densius sunt subulsi, superiores magis dilatantes ab invicem & breviores. Corolla pallide violacea virens obverte ovatum & marginatum erantem cum laterem lobe parumper reflexa. Anthe virens breviores, oblonge, obtuse, & rotunda, usque brevissimo infusis. Carina brevissima obtusaque obtus cum apice foliosorum. Filamenta dactila. Antheræ hinc. Legumina glabra, stylo arantibus, unilocularibus, angustior cum lade dorsali introrsum tralis & hinc sulcatis, semina comant plura, fusa, ovata, & rotunda-rancidibus. Flores sub dactila Juno & Julio. Semina perficiuntur Augusto.



TABULA QUADRAGESIMA NONA.

RHAMNUS CULLINENS. *Lin. fl. p. 291. Jacq. austr. p. 75*

Et formis et in modis in colibus et montibus vicinis germinat, & ab eodem germinat, ut duo montes ubi incurvata debent. Latit etiam excreta ad usque lapideam alia dicitur; cunctis vero minus annis nulla unquam arboribus & fructibus; & unica sub huius specie Bara, quam depulam hae sita. Sylvester sicut sepompedula truncum habet duas & e tria uncas diametro in quantum, volumine curvo subulente, & in ramos plures subdividit. Hi iuniores cunctis feraco & ferrugineo obducuntur, Sopela acili & lorum utriusque latis feraco decima & brevis. Folia sunt ovata, integra, obtusa, breviter punctata, venosa, rugosa, obtusa, in eadem etiam acuta, a tribus ad quinque pedibus longa; utriusque ramorum feraco multo limbo breviter limboque, ut a pedibus apice exprimitur potest, duntaxat, iuniora primumque pediculis ferrugineo argenteo nudis. Pediculi axillares, pedibus paucis longiores, tomentosi, ramosi, primum plerumque hinc, deinde utramque utriusque duntaxat, fere plus minus vicos hermaphrodites omnes, in quo umbellam exprimitur fastigiat, brevis; in minus ad plerumque divisiones. Calyx, quem cernitum Latram vocat, fere latragulatus, parvissimus, ferrugineo-cinereus, semiquinquefidus, acutus. Petala, Latram squamule acutius dicitur, sunt quatuor, obtusiuscula, ex angulo tena in coccillum amplius, parvissima, parva. Filamenta sunt parva locantur, primumque axillares duntaxat & brevis. Calyx aculeosus plures filisque receptaculum floris in eodem tegit, ad ora in quinque fere evictis, qui ea vixit folio in responsum. Siliis brevis & tripartita figurate coarctatur triduo. Capsula subrotunda, trilobata, trilobata, & triduo, fere in quatuor locutione unicum ac uti, acuta, molle, hinc coarctatum, inde parumper sigillatam. Vultus elatere & boscum ad apicem colligitur. Flos acutus in tabula additur.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA.

RHAMNUS COLUBRINUS. *Lin. fl. p. 295. Jacq. austr. p. 74.*Ramosus arboreus; folia ovata, venosa, capsulae quadrifidae, infusae ad medietatem ad unam; pedunculis umbellatis, striatis, cortice glauco. *Lin. fl. p. 172.*Arbor incola, foliis majorebus quadrifidis, flore parvis, ovato, comis. *Lin. fl. p. 175. Jacq.*

Hic arboreus non minus ac procerus ex semine quatuor in colibus late vegetat, quatuor minus anno quadrifida, utriusque vero utriusque apice. Cuius ramuli ab eodem germinat. Truncus erectus, breviter crassus, in ramos dividitur, plerumque punctatus. Hi lanosae, pedunculati, parvi, ramosi, utriusque in foliorum averis parte, tomento feraco brevissimo & ferrugineo obducuntur. Cernitum folia glabra sunt, superius hinc venosa cum venis parvis & locis, breviter pedibus, obtusa, ovata, integra, acutiuscula, adhibita ad sex uncas longa. Pediculi cernitum sepompedula, axillares, umbellati, breves, in quibus fere omnes fere venosae. Flores struuntur proceriorum, sed paulo majores, cum pedibus hinc squamis venosae. Fructus & semina cum sunt procerbus firmus, ut cum his modis dignis ultra nequeant. Galls sunt hinc. Merum incolis vocatur Bara coarctata sive Arbor colubina. Crescit in plerisque Caribaeis. Ramus pilosus est ex plura in colibus eadem. Ramulus fructiger ex sylvestre. Addeat etiam floribus vultus naturaliter apertis; cum feraco.



TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA PRIMA.

INULA SUAVEOLENS.

Videtur in plerisque horti Botanici hinc plantæ cop. sub Inula odoræ L. nomi. vocari, a qua omnino diversissima est, uti sponte patet ex comparatione substantiæ hujusce radice cum descriptis & delineatis a Columna atque gen. in Linnæi odori. differt etiam radice non odore, floribus pluribus, & aliis momentis. Tanquam novam propriam speciem propofui. Ex femoribus suo die factis erant, primo anno sua folia radiceis præterit, altera & subsequens eandem præterit. Radix inodora, sed ærea, costis fuscis fibris cerentibus & ex albo ferdentibus, quæ ex capsula quodam crassore egrediantur. Costæ tunc plerumque, raro plures, rebus arguunt, teres, purpureas, vitulos, fuscas, inæquales, sæpè tantum in pedunculis paucioribus cernunt. Folia sunt ex obovato lanceolata, acuta, absque serris, rugosè, facie scabra virentia & brevissime pilosa, dorso pubescentia virentia venis & longis nervis, ætate in petiolum longe mucronata, summa sic dicta, subodora. Flores suaveolentes. Calyx quinque lobis interioribus erectis & purpureis; exterioribus vix, brevibus & reflexis. Corollæ luteæ, in radio brevissime eruduntur & calycis longitudine cædunt. Stylus & stilaris filamentum; æque hæc sunt generis habent. Semina atra cum calycis albis. Floret Julio & Augusto.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA SECUNDA.

PORTULACA CRASSICAULIS.

Sub Portulacæ transylvanica nomine jam ex aliquo anno semina accipi, quæ in calidioribus partibus præterit, admodum hinc vegetantur, & femoribus numerosis quotannis erudunt. Differt manifestè floribus rubris & lobis majoribus erectis ab illa Portulacæ specie, quæ in Hispania sive in Americæ meridionalibus sub illa angustifolia vocatur, quæcum radiceis & foliis exterioribus congruit. Ex radice ramuli caulis eriguntur carnosus, pollicem & ultra crassus, articulis, bipedibus & ultra, perennis, ramulos, infra folia purpureos, cæterum virentes, teres, obsolescunt ad tectum angulatus. Rari juniores ad hyemale frigus marcescere solent. Folia sunt lanceolata, obtusa vel acuminata, quandoque emarginata, crassa, avenia, a semine, f. hinc, in ætate, versus basem magis attenuata. Racemi triangulares, erecti, aut simplices aut cernosi, multiflori, terminaliter, quando tunc ad horum latera novissimi egrediantur. Flores rotundi, polliculæ. Calyx æphyllus lobis ovatis, acuta, concava, subula & pedunculata cum tribus hinc virentibus. Petala rubra, subice duplo longiora, purpureis, hinc obtuse ovata, obtusissima. Filamenta crassis, triangulis, rubella, & glandulosa pilosa. Antheræ fuscæ. Stigma erudunt, sicut purpureum. Capsula globosa, unilocularis, involuta, papillata. Tota planta glaberrima est. Tabula superiorem partem caulis præterit.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA TERTIA.

CISTUS ANGSTIFOLIUS. Joff. in demogr. horti reg. parisi.

Ad ordinem Cistorum stipularum suffruticosorum pertinet. Radix reniformis & fistulosa caules funde teretes, vel ab ipsa ramulorum basi, una cum ramis principalibus perennantem & lignosam; quæ altero quidem anno, quo primò florere, erigunt, ut in iconis; posterioribus vero annis deorsum solent, denique tunc evadunt & incedunt plurimorum



ramorum fructum Rami juniores sunt cum foliis stipulis & recentis villosi & subnudi. Sepala quatuor more affinis, subulata, & acuta. Folia sunt opposita, lanceolata - oblonga, acuminata, integerrima, breviter petiolata, utraque aspera, modo pinnata, modo, ab oris reflexis nervisque utropreflexis & hinc foliis promeriscentem, in fase luconvenula. Racemus terminalis, malis, erectis; pedunculis prope in fructu reflexis. Bracteole stipulis similes, deciduae. Calycis hirsuti foliola duo exteriora linearia; reliqua ovata acuta & nervosa. Petala flava, ad oras obsolete crenulata vel integerrima, ad basin falva. Stamina lutea. Capsula hirsuta, ovata, unilocularis, semine dimittit totam stromatrem includit. Hirsutem in tegulato transigit, utram sub d.o.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA QUARTA.

ANOMUM ZERUMBIET. *Less. fl. p. 50 Jacq. exim. unob. p. 302. Mart. aff. gen.*

6. p. 26. t. 2. *Mit. n. 25. Ew. p. 14.*

Zangber latifolium *Sydestr. Herm. leg. p. 636 t. 637.*

Lampyrum *Rumph. vol. 3 p. 148 t. 64 f. 1*

Koua unguis kine. *Reed. mal. 11 p. 27. t. 13*

Ad rem hanc facili cognoscendo, quo firmiter in herbo Breoveni primum elegeram hanc plantam conspexi, datus dem post annis in conspectu supra classis a me descriptam, in hoc usque tempore facere copiosius non debui; fructum nunquam tamen ulum vidi. Ut hanc operi descriptam iam inferrem, jam res insulpsam habebam non tantum, sed & impressis plantis coloribusque tribuas, quando egregiam eandem descriptionem & nomini optinuit, celeberrimo Martine autore Acha Geringensibus inferam, cognovi. Forse sperat supponendum hanc mea fuisse, non vultis; & hinc dubium orti dicit; sed a me impetrare non potui, cum ob res res jam factis in tabulam praeferam fangens, cum ob faceret expressis, qui huiusmodi, signatur, ut non ederem. Linnæus in Specibus suis casu quoque Breoveni Anomum fecundum, cum synonymum plantae nostrae, ex ipsa Breoveni fontente, at vero si Anomum Breovenium cum Pico Sereno Mergava cumque Zambere Sydestr. m.ore Siamci, aut faltem cum stromatrem (si etiam hoc inter se diversis) idem sit, ut certum credibile est, specie in illud a nostra alienum indicat. Sponte crevit in Malibora & in insulis Moluccis, atque hoc etiam cultum Rumphius asserit. In America ego nunquam vidi. Radix dicitur in Herbo Malabenco, licet casu, cum Zangbere officinam committere; sed fructus illa ex sapore efficitur esse cunctis detegendis. Folia juniora inter cetera habent, Rumphius suavit. In ipsa natura suo fructum ferre negatur, quod affinitas pluribus soleme est, ut eo minus hinc in Europam adducere sperare licet. Suspectas, huius delictus causam fortassis pendere a rima hirsute, vix cum frangere squamis amariter herous, germanaque purificatis, prudenter acuti plurimas squamas, fructus illis, sed nihil efficere potui, & germs rugosa succo quoque est tenui. Tota planta odore pollet aromatico, qui cum Zangbere commiste quod habet. Sapor etiam aromatus, qui cum in herba sibi quoque & tuberibus pediculis radicibus deinde est, tanto est vinctior in radicem latifolia conspexi, acritate usque Zangberi cedens multum, sed tantum ingro amare molesto. Balsa illi praeferat quoties quasque vicia numero augentur, aliqui in parte comiso, caraco, abeo, subround, unum unum stromatrem demetro sequentes, quandoque magis deformes, alibi, ferit a praeferat suam raga creosantibus totum. Etenim porro ex basi & lateribus stiris crassis rugoque graciles, dimidum & ultra pedem longas, quarum parte terminantur in tubera carosa & glandiforma. Ex bulbis verace caules exsunt tenui, herbacei, erecti, & raris ad sex pedes alti, dignum crassi, teretes, superne anapacti, adulti superne parumper ulsi, teretes, foliosi, ad basin aplysi folioque vagratis arde amplexantibus veluti, intus rubris vel fuscis, reliquis viridibus cum limbo albidis. Folia sunt ovata, elongata - lanceolata, acuminata, integerrima, obscure li-nens, facie late virens, disco pallidiora, nuda, ante in medio anguste canaliculis & hinc



zerrum medium subris elevata, subulicis; internis breviora, summa angustiora, intermedia longissima ad novem decemve mosas; omnia paulo brevissimo nervis, utro ex dorso vagante angustioribus longe infra eam apicem monilicosam. Ad caulium levis egrediatur scapus floriger, apyphus, meris vigibus, uti inferius caulis, testis, teres, oblique adurgens, pum manus tetrapedalis, caribus plurimisque gracilibus, spica terminatus. Hi in ipso exortu suo facile a caulibus distarguntur, quod verumem gerant obtusum & orissatum, caulis vero eandem hincem gracilem & fubulicem. Spica in pericopio ovata, adha magis oblonga evadit; neque aqua dixerim hanc inter spicasque Zangheri reperto, ut deturri ab illa spica quare; ut optere clarissimi Martii mensur, solum lamellarem merito profertur. Cu addi pro ulteriore differencia potest, quod in Zangheri spica ob brevitas magis asilico-otocous hincemque undique prodeberet, nec sic, ut in Zerumbis, superius angustiora; cum tamen quod in Zangheri non raro in eadem spica perique flores simul forent. Spica composita ex squamis sive spulis numerosis, densis & dispositis subricatis, concavis, ampla, subrotunda cum basi contractiore, liquore odorato multumque pleno, obtusissima cum exogy macrono, vascibus cum limbo tenui membranaceo striatione perforato nec superante mucronem. Post forentem em, Rumphius ut, spicam coeli adhastr caneri rubere. Apud nos sic rubere magis alia squamatum, dum squamae ipse palide flavescunt tunc, elegans coloris mutatione. Ceterum spica sic marcescens odor longe durior evadit, durissimeque valet. In tra quibuslibet squamatum sive unius sessile est, inferius pauca pluribusve exceptis, quae flo re curat, quae tunc tamen non numero unius alteraque illam maxime veterosolan, a vera spica distantem, uterque parvas sicuti distantem. Flores ab inferioribus successive expanduntur, & periaque in eodem alacritas ordine, ut tamen, ut rarissime plures quam quatuor simul aperiunt, nec adha ob ceteram squamatum in eadem alacritate hinc alacritate possunt sepe enim dantur terna vel bina. Bina squamatum ementi, caulis & sicut ad oculum hinc emunt, exphorata post pauca horum, post pauca demum intereant, dum ad ipsam lantum squamatum, neque solo in loco, in macrumque vel in verti, abstrahunt floris hincibus una cum ceteris, deindeque brevis. Nec sic hoc a comprimente forem consilium squamatum; quo avul si hoc in tempore, ut hincemque sive manore, factum ut factis non minus, cum ardore in uno lapsu. Pro calve sicuti spicula distans est; sicuti exortu a, major, squamatum sicuti longi tudine, ex ipse pericopio ceterum basi oris, tunc contractis & geminis & reliqua includens. Altera interne b, quam pericopium vocantem sicuti superum, geminis hincem, tunc una ceteris consilium sicuti. Lataque abha, sicuti, subulicibus, obtusis, concavis, marcescentibus persistens. Carolla b & monopetala, ochroleuca, spica, inter squamatum sicuti cetera b & d, sicuti hinc infundibuliformis. Labium bilabiatum; labio supero c lanceolato, concavo, erecto, acuto, sicuti d. p. brevitate tubo; labio infero patente, profunde bispicatum; hincem angustioribus, ceterum similibus. Nectarum cum stamne appone corollam ringentem simulat, ut in nectarum sicuti eadem abum infectis, superius a stamne sicuti. Est sicuti nectarum angustioribus, monophylam, longioribus sicuti petalis, eademque ad basin la ba infero inferum, patentissimum, rugosum, ad oris tendentem, & semicilium; hincem rotundum, hincem hincem, intermedia maxime, emarginata, & in d. sicuti oratore lanceolate sicuti. Filamentum unicum, lanceolato-oblongum, obtusis acuminatum, corollae dorso sub hincem superiore sicuti, hincem sicuti nectarum hincem sicuti sicuti. Antherae geminae, distantes, lineares, magis, sicuti longioribus panem sicuti filamentum in sicuti acumen, ochroleuca. Germen pallidum, subrotundum, emulsaem longioribus, compressum, inferum, mucositate, polyspermatum, sicuti capsula sicuti. Stybis capitatis, longioribus filamentum, hincem sicuti dorso ad sicuti utique, dum inter utroque sicuti sicuti. Antherae sicuti, distantes, lineares, magis, sicuti longioribus panem sicuti filamentum in sicuti acumen, ochroleuca. Germen pallidum, subrotundum, emulsaem longioribus, compressum, inferum, mucositate, polyspermatum, sicuti capsula sicuti. Stybis capitatis, longioribus filamentum, hincem sicuti dorso ad sicuti utique, dum inter utroque sicuti sicuti. Antherae sicuti, distantes, lineares, magis, sicuti longioribus panem sicuti filamentum in sicuti acumen, ochroleuca. Germen pallidum, subrotundum, emulsaem longioribus, compressum, inferum, mucositate, polyspermatum, sicuti capsula sicuti. Stybis capitatis, longioribus filamentum, hincem sicuti dorso ad sicuti utique, dum inter utroque sicuti sicuti.



nam representant extra spemam prostrata, sed schochum clausa. Dein uno ordine supra
 ma spica, spica exterior expansa, & hinc involuta flus integer, a latero vltim Tartem
 (abstracha spica exterior & demps mltario ac flamine) corolla, ad basin obvlvata spica
 interior, cum germine; spica huc expansa; ptiliam; & flamen vi evoluit.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA QUINTA.

OENANTHE CROCATA Linn. *fl.* p. 212

Oenanthe crocea fide, fisco varlo crocaceo. *Lob. silv. 326. Sil. angl. 1747. n. 480.*

p. 935 t. 3

Oenanthe crotaphylla folist. *Boch. bot. 162*

Radix perennis componitur ex virgine cruris sufformibus, ore d. n. s. f. rubea a betula. s.
 tum ex fibris pluribus gracilibus; in horto nostro radium laccum croceum huc usque
 fundebat. Caulis bipedibus, ramulis, angulato-struus, pauciper fecuofus, medulla fo-
 liose ferulis. Folia lina duplicato pinnata, costis strusa, terete, & inferne vagantate; so-
 lida circumscriptura ovalis vel triang striata, inaequaliter utris, quadoque versata, elabo-
 ra involucrum universale pascifolium & breve. Panale polyptatum, simile. Umbelae
 erectae, connatae & rari caules ramosque terminant. Particulares sunt densae in harem
 umbra plures foliolis geminate delatantur, hinc struat. Perianthium profertim sit ex fo-
 lis parvis & acuta. Petala sunt alba, pinnata, cordata, apicem acutum gerens mlticellum; ex-
 teriora la occurrentia umbellularem palea majora, in reliqua foliolis equalia. Filamenta
 capitata, pinnatifida, pinnis pinnato anguata. Antherae luteae, parvae. Stylis albis, filibus
 u. erectis, longi, peribellus. Semina oblonga, obtusa, calycum demum coarctata, & ce-
 rea, vix supra, hinc plera, tunc quadrifida cum alernantibus quinq. gibbus. Tota
 planta glabra & fere inodora est. Crescit sub deo, fleret Mayo & mase Junii, semina per-
 fectis Julio. Ad marginem tabula sunt semen; deo umbra florum & semina transverse se-
 cu faciem.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA SEXTA.

POA ASPERA *Juss. det. herb. parisi.*

Gramen Ind. s. Oenanthe e ego is ex radice striata fil. cilia & ptilia plures ordinis amplae,
 a lequede ad tres pedes alius, modo erectos teros, modo in caulis ascendentes, sin-
 plicissimos, teretes, nodos, glabros, fistulosos, pniculatos, foliolos, in pncipiam specio-
 sima angustissimam & pedicem terminant. Foliorum virgine longitudine fere monochlorum ar-
 cha calamus angustissimam, striata, ad apicem barbata, ad partem filis oppositam longiori
 rance pilosa, caeterum glabra. Posa ipsa plera, acuta, longa, filibus glabra, supra pla-
 ta & asperula. Fascicula ex virgine harem sibi lenis protrudunt, tandem ad unicum disten-
 tum supra eadem emittit, usque expansa ferpe acram faciem hays tabula occupasset, unde
 pro parte demum emittit huc depungit. In hac spicula, qua conspicuntur maiores, debi-
 tum juncti volutes adpetit; que junctos flores agrestes menseant. Pedunculis laca-
 tes, ex primario crura egressi, in alia plura omnes horizontaliter patet, que in ptilia
 minore ascendunt. Comas ite ad lateralem eorum, qui subverticillata est, plus alius
 est barbatus; utraque glabra, superne acuta, una cum comabus in integrum pedunculis pa-
 reculus lateribus, ob matura ascendentes & ad filium macroscopum conspicuus spiculis,
 asperimus. Spicula parva, plus minus decemflore, lanceolata, compressa, virens cum
 acrima rubedine. Grama comabus bifida, communis diphylla; valvula subovata obtusa
 la.



la, corollæ brevioribus, concavis, in dorso carina aperta, clava longiore. Corollæ lobulos, valvulis obtusis, concavis, parvis, lineis nec vixentibus generalibus, ad osse albam. foveolis Flammae nra, circum longitudine petalorum. Antheræ sanguinea, gemina. Styli duo cum filiginebus pilosis. Germen ovarium ubi in fimen mutuum, teres, ovatum, glabrum, fuscum. Floret in callano ab Augusto ad Decembrem. In tabula sibiatur ad latus, anthe ovata ad latus, stylus nigra, in quo confusculatur utri corollæ hinc calycis valvula, & infra nos pedunculata spirantia; deni foliolum exiguum.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA SEPTIMA.

CORCHORUS HIRSUATUS. *Less. f. 3. p. 369.*

Corchorus americanus longioribus, fovea distinctioribus, filique truncatis longioribus & fuscis. *Reyn. herb. 3. p. 56.*

Gallia fovea chamoisata, fructu asperioribus, major & minor. *Pain. ic. 104.*

Svetrem hunc fructum invenit, in agris cretensium, pluribus in Caribæis insulis. & ad eam in loco nra filium scotum hic tabula; nam ex varietatibus a me a latis fructibus nra. Lata unquam in cadens nostris germinavit. Sic insensu hinc volumus patras ferpes, in Americano monte nro a me depicis descriptisque, que tandem in herio nostro non vegetarent, sed quantum cognoscere proaviam magis acceptam fore credidi, quam aliam, que ex loco admodum sperabiliter tradendo. Ad humanam altitudinem adfuerit, raris plantis terribis donata, parvibus valis. Folia sine alera, rotundata ovata, obtusissima, prostrata, cretata, crassa, utriusque lateris, venis, libris nra. Pedunculi laeviter, uncinati, a quatuor ad septem foveis libris, uncinatis, propeque pedunculata infidentes Calves foveis sine oblonga, concava & villosa. Fovea nra, lobulata, parvissima, longioribus calycis. Stamina longioribus & colore corollæ. Germen v. folium. Stylus longioribus filamentum. Sagma obtusum. Capsula ovata, parumper uncinata, longioribus, obtusis, bilocularis, polysperma. In Jamaica fructum vili, talis oblonga a petate distinctum, quem pro lita hinc veritate. Hujus enim scotum hic propus.

TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA OCTAVA.

CORCHORUS HIRTUS. *Less. f. 3. p. 369.*

Corchorus fovea ubi major. *Pain. ic. 103. f. 2.*

Parte nra, in insula Caribæa sponte crescit, ex radice ramulis & ex alio foveate caulis pignis cretensium, teretem, impennis fiperne ramulata, dum creve pedes altum, & rursusque. Folia lobis alera, laevissima, acuta, rigata ferata, breviter petiolata, pilis, utriusque rigata. Flores nodos, laeviter ad petolos, potiusculis, siliam vel hinc Calves foliis hirtis, parvissima, plana, laevissima lineata, acuminata, cum vix sit veficosa. Petala flava, calyce breviter, parvissima, obtusissima, veris hinc parvum unguibus. Stamina colore & altitudine petalorum. Germen oblongum, teres, pilis albis cretisque hirtis. Setae hirtis, longioribus filamentum. Sagma ovatum. Pedunculus in fructu rotundus distinctus. Capsula laeviter, acuta, hirtata, fovea, sine uncinata, bilocularis, lobulos, valvulis concavis dispersis, quod ovate a prostrata longioribus dupli, quocumque uno ex valvula uncinataque filio introrsum producto, abidemque cretensium, nec eo rari. Setae nrae, rigata, rigulata, parva. In callano floret nrae & auctore.



TABULA QUINQUAGESIMA NONA.

CORCHORUS SILIQUOSUS. *Linn. Syst. p. 369.*Corchorus foliis viti minor. *Plin. in 103. f. 1*Corchoro affinis chandryos folio, sicc. Sumatro, seminebus suis quadrangulis duplice sine dispositis. *Sloan. Kth. Jan. 1 p. 245. t. 94. f. 1.*Cocca foliis maribus ovatis crenatis, floribus singulis. *Brown. Jan. p. 147.*

Arbustula a nitida ad sex pedes alta, ramis virgatis & erectis, truncum habet asperum pilis
 cum crassis, utremis, fastidiosis caraque vestitus, mucosus verrucosis exasperatum. So-
 pulis ad folia sunt serratis. Haec sunt lanceolata, serrata vel acuminata, modo longe modo
 brevius perfoliata, utraque glabra, argente serrata, altera, magnitudine variata, per bre-
 via intervalla totos ramos terminata. Pedunculis foliis oppositis breves, antheri vel
 parviflori. Flores sunt expansosam naturae. Cayon pennsylvani foliata sunt lanceolata-lance-
 ois, acuminata, cuneolata, pilis virentis. Petala quoque, saepe, longitudine calycis,
 obverse ovata, deflexa basi in argentea, obtusa, parum concava, marginata, patenti-
 ra. Filamentis a corae tripliciter, petalis paulo breviora, filiformia, erecta, saepe. Antherae
 flavae, filiformes. Germes oblongum, teres, viscosum. Stylus crassus, subulatus, pol-
 linos. Stigma caputatum, mucosum. Capsula lineari, compressa, sicc. baccata, subsupe-
 ra, erecta, bilocularis propter procellam aliquam longitudinalem ex utraque valve egressam
 in medioque capsula cum operculo cohaerent, hinc inde, ab apice deflexa. Semina ovata,
 utraque crassa, nigra, rufescentia, in quibus localiter forte nigra. Spinae cre-
 scentem passim vix in insula Caribus; unde semina sunt. In cildanis hinc vegetat, flores
 quatuor Novembri & Decembri, nunquam primo vere; unde flores conspiciuntur & semina
 dros, vernales illos, de quibus Linnæus loquitur, non videri nunquam con-
 gna. Tunc
 erant hoc in vivisum dicitur Brownius effluere videri; aliter capsulam utremam, quadri-
 valvem, apice quadrifidam deflexam; quae omnia in terra nunquam observata planta. An
 de eadem unquam sermo est?

TABULA SEXAGESIMA.

CRINUM FALCATUM.

Bulbum anno 1770 ex presentibus Bonae spes accepi, qui thivae semel domerit, floruit,
 nec fructum voluit. Bulbus ovatus, ex squamis foveis compressis, foveis nigricans & hinc
 ma, magnitudine pagani, ad basin striis albidis crassissimis redactis, per totam utramque
 prope lineam, obtusa, emissa, glabra, ad oras ex albo castaneo cretula, magis ni-
 grave falcata, & teretis subterrenis. Scapus lateraliter, erectus, foliis duplo brevior, com-
 pressis, rufis. Spinae bifidae; valvulae ovatae, obtusifoliae, unguis, subterrenis, ex roseo
 & flavo-ferre foveis. Romani inter flores quaedam addunt. Flores saepevolentes, lip-
 tem, & subterrenis, umbellam in spina locantur, imbricatis pedunculis secundariis, oblique
 angulatis, nonnullis. Corollae equalis, sexpartita, & unidentiformis, tubus est brevis;
 lacinae sunt longe versus basin postquam angustior, albae cum dorsum parte rubra.
 Stamina non declinata. Antherae incumbentes flavae. Stylus declinatus ruber.

TABULA SEXAGESIMA PRIMA.

THALICTRUM ATROPURPUREUM.

Omnino plura, quam quae apud Linnæum nomenclantur, Thalictri sunt; sed nec, quæ de le habet, ex determinatis data facile cognoscuntur. Et probè quæm discernat genus præsumptum, omni determinatæ speciei æquum est. Non potest hoc Thalictrum referri ad illud Corusæ, cui pentapetalæ corollæ est. Nec ad purpureum Linnæi, in quo Linnæus flammam tantum quæserit, eadem purpureitatem sine rebus, a quo dicitur flammæ. Nec ad illud Linnæum ut ait; ut novam imponere nomen debuerit. Jam a præcedentibus omnes plura in horto peribit, nescio, unde aliam. Radix consistit fasciculo densissimo fibrarum crassarum, fordite albacoma, fere sempiterna, perennans, odore æquæ, sapore primo subacido, deinde aromatico, nec tamen acro; per caput emissa mure affinis locustæ ferpæ. Caulis terpedales ramisque terminantur in parvas flores subspicuos densaque, nudi, filioi, teretes, lineari, sese floriferam quam maxime striparum & rere glaucæ telis, potius parum arboribus. Folia sunt triennia; foliis æquæ fere, sed majoribus, venis, glabris nec nudis, fere arboribus, dehis subspicuos & resculis, sapore lactescens tondensque varis lobis unctis. Petioli teretes, tenui, patentes, & cum varis purpureis, ad unam apud foliis habent albas omnes & fibrosas. Floribus subodoris penam sunt quædam, lere facundis, obesa, admodum costata, fere striparum & fere, utis albis, caduca. Filamenta carcer terogena palide purpurea. Antheræ subacutæ. Germen a decem ad sedecim albis in froctus glabris, pendulis & triangulæ. Floret sub die a tota Ma. ad finem Jun.

TABULA SEXAGESIMA SECUNDA.

OENANTHE PROLIFERA. Less. 53. p. 212.

Oenante prolifera 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Glyca terra ex radice perenni, quæ consistit tuberosis parvis, terribus, utraq; ætatis, longa, sine foliis fasciculis, una alba, eadem generis herbaceam, sesquipedalem, erectam, parva ramis, virens & angulato-brachium. Folia fibropiloso-pennata omnes ex costa tereti, vix flexa, & ad basin vaginante; foliis ovatis, acutis, & circumscriptis flavo-olivaceis aut magis subrotundis. involucrum univulvæ suæ plantæ nullam, suæ est foliolam unam oblongam subulam. Paracaulis autem sit ex foliis pluribus lanceolato-linearibus, acuminatis, æqualibus, brevibus, pinnatifidis. Umbellæ univulvæ habet radice quæque ad os, longas, strias, cretulos, penulas. Paracaulis in præcipuo flore lævæ densissimæ, convexæ, parvæque, flores habet lere sessiles, ut rari albis videntur. Tunc incipit prodire in amara rari aliquid, atque elongari longioriter, dum centi dolus perfractis compatis; atque ad breves, sicut enim unguis; modo unguis, modo eo plures foliis de apice gerentes, quo sint ex parvis radice in unam corpus conant, atque eo propere plures lapereque. Omnes hæ radices foliis sunt insidit, steriles, & ob penitentiam magnum æquales valde difformes. Flores autem centales sunt hermaphroditi, tri- & quadriflori. His penitentiam præcipua est ex foliis quæque, acris, & æqualibus. Petioli sunt albi, erecti, longe cordati, apice caritatis trifido subulæ & longissimi; hæ rices veras rariis utraq; repeda. Filamenta alba corollæ superant. Antheræ subulæ. Fructus candidi unguis utraq; umbellæ capitula sunt hemisphaerica compedita duarumque consistunt, univulvæ calycem foliis ovario ragesibus, cum quoque ad lentem in superice ragesibus foliis radice ter, quæ sunt in illo capitulo singulares fructus. Hi sunt invenit conca, parva lapidi, insidit, palati, ægulæ, obesa facies, & calycis foliis arboribus coronati; succi super verosum ad calycem usque, nunc in centro locum, peragibus, & sic foliolam rariis ragesibus. Semen sunt glabra, hinc plura, inde quadrifloris, cum nucleo tereti. Floret sub die Mayo & Juno. Semen Angulo perfractis in horto ubi rariis ragesibus umbellæ fructibus & foliis unguis; dum rariis flis, fructus singularis unguis, & unguis difformis unguis.



TABULA SEXAGESIMA TERTIA.

IATROPIA CURCAS. *Lin. fr. p. 626.*

Herpès alligens, sem folio, flore herbaceo. Brown. pan. 348.

Rizoma basi folio, flore pentapetalo viridi, fructu levi pendulo. Siam. h. p. pan. 1. p. 128

Rizoma americanum major, semine nigro. Barb. pan. 452.

Musadignana. Merger. ber. p. 97

Medicinar. Lat. n. 3 pag. 97

Primo in insula Cariva crevitatem et in, valde inolegunt ab his arboribus ad undecim plus minus pedum altitudinem se efferebant, odore virolo aromatico gratum, loco scabra tenui terbe aquosa, gummi ex lacte effluente, & adstringente. Cortex levis crustae, tenax, curvatus, & squabulis, mucositas & large nodos sparge ramos, & foliorum rebulis circumdatus exterpens, fragilisque. Folia vltimos demittit ramos junctores obdentes, hoc foliis, glabra, petiolo terribus longioribus, ad basin cordatis, circumscriptoque magis firmo rotunda, quoque lobis acris in unam raris, ceterum viridis, fibris venosis; post fore foemina duplo quam in depulsa raris mero. Pediculis in lobis, teretes, ramis, petiolo breviores, axillares & laterales exornantur ex raris venibus junctibus. Flores masculi & pauci feminini in eodem raris no raris. Masculus perianthium est pentapetalum; foliis ovatis, acris, erectis. Corollae compressae, sensuque quiescente, calyce paulo longior, basi verticillata, ex flavo stridulo pallida, lacinus ovatis, obtusis, semireflexis. Filamenta decem, ferme squabula, erecta. Antherae oblongae, cum virore floventis. Intra corollam orca foeminae basin glandula locatur quoque, flava, fibrillosa, compressa, obtusiorum. Fertilis calyx & corolla laevae, in se muribus. Germen globosum, nudum, obtusiusculum. Rami styli tres, crassi, breves, virides. Stigmata capata, oblonga, calyque. Fructus fibrillosus, pendulus, orbis are & trivalvis consistit orate dactylis; extenore cretillata, pel raris viridi levi & fiberrimo, dem foveolante, tandem fulto siccis & rugulis; & alero meroque membratae ac emulsione. Semen in quatuor scaberrimos raris, & aram cum pluri ceteris, levi ad apicem albidis. Nucleus cordatus & ferme tripudis sola inter dignos profuso ferens ex disticha spermatice obtusis exstat. In caltano flores quovis Majo, raris autem feminae peritici Septembri. In tabula virgatae siliantae fructus major, & in una va va, semen, idemque distichum, tam vltis ad duplum calyx, corolla, & flumina cum glandula. Rami quoque magis pluriem quoque tenuissimis raris levi agunt, nec vltis aram partem emittunt. hanc passim incolae ex his spes colligunt. Nuclei a raris ad sex assumpti purgare; plures simul vomitum excitant. Folia in balsam & foeminae resalvate, & dolores leniant. Parviora & superfluciosa plura circumferuntur super hanc plura effluibus impernis apud Mammecrales, ubi forma foeminae est. Icon Latini ubi va et; & non postum non raris hanc opus Latini, monere hinc, ferme omnes eas siliantae plura videri in Europa esse vltis, in aliisque comente ven, paucissima exceptis, que ex slas operibus fuerant complant, in Cocos mofera ex Haro M. abarbo.

TABULA SEXAGESIMA QUARTA.

CROTALARIA CAPENSIS.

Es femibus sine raris ex Capite bonae speci ad clarissimum Royenium missis, mecumque in re plures annos commoratus, perennante arbustula eleganter, semperverentes, non per decem pedales, suprema valde ramosa, erecta sed debiles, internae carpaenae crustae & corollae velut correo, vltisem aequae ferentes sub duo quam in caltano, maximum partem anni floribus numerosis orate. Rami flexuosae sunt lignosi & glabri; junctores villosi ad leuam, ca



nescentes & obfolescentes frangi; omnes teretes. Folia sparsim alternantur, longe petiolata, teretia, subulata obvertice ovata, obtusissima, integerrima, breviterque petiolata, facie glabris & summo virentibus, dorso levissime castaneis; intermedio paulo majori. Supra foliola 6. milia, sed minor & saepe emarginata, breviterque petiolata, latera petiolorum communiorem claudunt. Flores suavescentes locustur a tribus ad quatuordecim in racemis lateraliibus aut tereti subulatis, spili proprio instructi pediculis, & ad hos bracteolis parvis & subulatis. Nomenclaturam ad racemum pedunculatis majoribus & minoribus egrotasse una. Penultimum cum breviter viret, carolla duplo brevior & semiquadratum, tubo amplo, campanulato tero-que in medio pleno; lobis latioribus, acuminatis, squaratis, & penultimis vel eorum reflexis. Vexillum amplum & erectum ex urgue crasso in lobum expanditur fabricandem, acute tamen deflexam, lobum, inque dorso sinus linguosus variegatum. Alia oblonga, lobis, obtusissima, unguiculata, venisque brevioribus, adscendunt. Corolla filicosa, acuminata, fere longioribus vexilli, pallida cum apice virente, & dispersa, inferat hinc, superne utraque articulo obtinet, adque ante visorem opus. Filamenta decem coarctata sunt ad necessitatem usque in unum corpus, superne liberam. Anthera laevi. Germen compressissimum, pedicellatum, anthe & pedice coarctatis, terminatur in stylo longum, ad angulum rectum adscendunt. Signa obtusum, subulatum. Legumen lineale vel paulo longius, unguem, in calyce emarudo pedicellatum, versus superiorem crassifloro, glandulatum, dilute fulvifloro, stylo persistente fuso & retrorsum arctato-lamatum, unguiculato, comae feruosa plura munda, rotundata-rufescentis & fulvifloris. A Crocatisa tibeticola differt foliis non acutis, profusa stipularum, & racina non purpurea.

TABULA SEXAGESIMA QUINTA.

CISTUS ROSEUS. *Juss. in decaisne, boni reg. pers.*

Hic Cistus inter exiguos frutescens est. Radix caulem proterit remotam, diffusam: haec cum totis fructibus, lignosam & perennantem, teretem. Rami junioris, racemosa, folia & calyces sunt asperula, villosa, & filicosa. Supra nulla. Folia sunt breviter petiolata, opposita, oblonga, acuminata vel obtusa, integerrima, & ad ora revoluta. Racemus terminalis, multiflorus, erectus. Pediculus proprius in fructu reflexus. Calyx foliola tria ovata, obtusa & concava; duo resque breviora & angustissima. Petala carnea, ad ortum flova, integra & passimissima. Filamenta flava. Anthera laevi. Petalum viret. Capsula subrotunda, unguiculata, unguis, tandem glaberrima. Setae pauca, fusca. Hyemem utraque: in reperta. Ad hanc capsula detrahere debet.

TABULA SEXAGESIMA SEXTA.

APOCYNUM SIBIRICUM.

Jam ab aliquo auctore sub prospecto titulo feruosa hujus plantae a pluribus Botanice accepta; Apocyno camellioe proxima. Radix perennis sub terra reptat, novamque subicem producit. Caulis annuus, erectus, teres, ramis, frisque pedales, melius alba fuscis. Folia opposita, oblonga, acuminata, integerrima, subulata, summa in ramis ubi non manifestus petiolus, ad ora non revoluta. Pedunculus umbellatus, communis. Flores unilobis, parvis. Calyx foliola oblonga, concava, erecta, virentia. Petalum album, campanulatum, calyce longius; lato quadrato, obtuso. Filamenta quatuor, crassa, brevia. Inter singula haec locatur glandula subrotunda viridis. Anthera bicoloris in comam coarctata. Germen duo. Siliqua totidem. Signa utriusque unicum commune, caput, crassum, concavum. Fructum nudum ruit, quamvis jam superas dolere sub duos flores. Tota glabra est, & laevi flos.



TABULA SEXAGESIMA SEPTIMA.

CAPSIUM CHINENSE.

Aperna nomen supra modo, quæ a 'congeneribus Linnæi arboræ specie diversæ Truncis lignosæ, pulcherrimæ, & coracæ cinerascens obdactis, per plures jam annos in calidioribus perennis, dum rami ultimi hyeme perierint; alique in pluribus videtur. Totus glabrus est. Folia sunt ovata, acuminata, integerrima, nitida, longe petiolata. Pediculi h. triflori, siccæ vel gemellæ, breves, narsæ. Calyx exiguus & acutus viret. Petali limbus profunde in lacunas lanceolatas cum aliqua flexione albescenti secatur; que supra tubum singula gerunt liquoris dulcis, globuli sub forma alidem acerrimæ, existunt. Antheræ sero valacæ eriguntur. Fructus nudus, ovatus, obtusus, obtuse angulatus, striatus & sapore congenerem, sapor. Semina pallida. In insulis Maronæ cultæ vidi, fructusque in alio consuetum adhiberi.

TABULA SEXAGESIMA OCTAVA.

DRYAS GEODES. Pail. et p. pag. 732. tab. Y. fig. 1

Agræmonia caryophyllæe alpinæ hinc Balthasæ fide, Gussone. Merg. Guss. Indeg. AUS

Jam ab aliquot annis ferens hanc plantæ ab amicis acceptam, modo sub Gei reptans, modo sub Dryas perennis nomine. Ex eadem inde paribus plantis, aliter & sub quo annis formidibus, fœcis vult, cum Gei reptans, meli noto, & cupis iconum tabula secunda & vicesima Appendicis ad Floram Austracæ habet, confundi non possit. De altera, admodum dubia serpe, hærebam. Et dum hanc quædam de quo, quam Linnæus in Amoenitibus suis debet, non quadrabat in plantam nostram; & Hæstræ vir in Speciebus suis Joannem Balthasæm dicit, eadem fuit plantæ, quæ d. Gussone, vel ut, figuræ, ubi tamen nulla apud Balthasæm figura est, quam omisit se de indolis ipse Balthasæm esse, & ob alia ex eadem Balthasæ non streptibus, tandem Balthasæm sub novo titulo proponere, imprecis jam toleransque edidit. Opponere autem, iniquam hanc prelo mandatare, volentes terram præterea Balthasæ ad nos advenit, in quo d. Gussone omne factum vidi, ut pensarem, si non jam pariter id bene fuisset, tunc eodem superidit. Mei tamen talium parum monstra, quam ce eberimus Pallas exhibet sylvestrem. Radix perennis, nec repens, nec flagella emittens, sulca & fibra sulca, utæ eadem longe multo, cupamodi tamen capis sensum, & a reliquis evulsion representatur; odorem pauci, sed saporis caryophylli aromatica sine aredine. Folia sunt radialis, pinnata, utaque lincia; foliis admodum inæqualibus, superne acris, obtusis, extrorsibus capribus, eximie costæantibus. Pedunculæ plures, radicales, foliis longioris, teretes, hirsuti, acuti vel adscandentes, hi vel triflori, folia habent parva, parva, distans, sessile, lanceolata, acuta, & plerumque mucronato. Calyx monophyllus, femidecandrus, fere pinnatis, persistens; tubo ex oblongo campanulato; lacinis parvis, lanceolatis, acuta, planis, aliter brevissimis & quandoque mucronatis, ut aggre apparent. Petala quinque, fere, pinnatis, subcordatis, integris, calycem superantia, ampla, utque brevissimis donata. Filamenta numerosa, erecta, subulata, flava, post corollæ arthracumque lapsum tandem parvæ rigidula & persistenda, longitudinaliter calycem, cui uniter. Antheræ flava & subcordata. Germen circiter quadratum in fundo perantia in capitulum coarctatur, ovata, ad latum ex alto marcata, distans singula in stylum capillarem, longum, hirsutum, superne acrisum tandemque, nec lacis geminis inflexum. Semina eadem, geminibus similia. Floret sub die Aprilis & Majæ. Ad hanc conspiciat calyx fructiger, idem semibus detruptis longitudinaliter distans, fœcis, idemque acutum.



TABULA SEXAGESIMA NONA.

CONVOLVULLUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Ergasterium hanc Convolvuli speciem ipsoe crescentem videri in insula Mauritana ad ripas fluminis divi Petri, ubi volubilis arbores vicinas fovebat. Semina a me collata hinc inde in caldaris vegetantes plures prodixerunt, modo primo vere, modo sub autumnu gemmas flores emittentes numerosis, sed semper sine explicatione deciduas, usque excepta vire, quoad & flores aliquos expansi, & semina subflosa manere fuerunt. Caulis teretes ligneos, frutescentes, tamen molles, teres, fere cinereus, & perennis, raris trunci plures, celeritate accrescentes, volubiles, duodecim pedes altos, ut suis plura, vides; virentes & herbaceos. Folia sunt cordata, acuta, ampla, obtusa, longe petiolata. Pedunculis axillares, foliarii, usitatis. Calyx oblongus & ex filiculis acule concavensibus & mucro amplectensibus, obtusis, & vixibilibus. Corolla mucronata, nigra. Capsulae globosae, biloculares, calyce involuta, & postea crassae, succosae ut quoniam localiter ferrea bita, sublatana, fusa. Flos est favolentis.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA.

DOLICHOS TRANQUEBARICUS.

Ex Tranquebaria in India orientali accepta semina sine cultu mecum commisitit ante quatuor annos clarissimus Christianus Fridericus Romell, Hafnienfis Botanices professor. A congeneribus distinctum credo, quare sub novo a parva summae tradit. In calidioribus partibus Asiae florat Augusto & Septembri, & post fructum Octobri maturatus invenit. Cum Dolicho angusticaulo magna se similitudo invenit, a quo oculis non differre vidi floribus tempore autumnali, tamen quod caule rarisque volubilibus alie ad vicina scandat. Totus (excepta penultima propterquam amara parte hirsuta) glaberrimus est. Petala sunt ovata & acuta; intermedium ad basin parumper mucronato, laciniam lobo interno triplo angustiore. Ad horum petalorum stipulae adhaerent subrotundae & parvae; quae in raris ad petalorum committuntur sunt ex latere hinc inde, acuminatae, hincque in breve scutum producta. Petali dextra subarguta, antice sulco exarant. Petalorum cretae, filiculae, & elongatae, tres quatuorve ut plurimum flores fulvum in extremitate sessiles & inaequales. Petalorum dentes sunt quoque & scutulae. Vestitum dextra palato flavescit, fere ex ore cubet, aut etiam ex raris carulis varietate variegatae. An magis carulestra. Corolla alba. Anthera flavet. Filamenta desideria ad unam partem dividuntur superne partem. Legumen a Dolicho angusticaulo sola tenuitate differuntur. Semina magis oblonga sunt, rarisque flavescunt.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA PRIMA.

DOLICHOS SINENSIS. *Lin. fl. pag. 432 Ruyb. an. 5. p. 375. t. 134*

Anna plura, ut globosa, cum corymbosis ovata, caulem habet volubilem, dicit vel quatuor pedes altum, angustum, ad ipsam basin rariorem & striatam. Folia mucronata; foliolo medio ex basi productiore ovato; lacinibus parte lociore angustis; omnibus acuta. Petali arguta. Stipulae caulem lacinibus, acuminatae, integrae. Pedunculis teretes, striati, ad apicem duos terve flores sessiles gerunt. Resiliens parva & concava. Calycis densa fere est semibrevitas. Vestitum inter pedes violaceum & super usque flavum, ex quo foveola flavescit, subrotundum, amplum. An violaceo, tota palidum. Corolla alba. Stig



ma viret. Legumen subcylindricum, semipedem longum, pedicellum, post maturitatem ad feminam parumper arcuatum, atque apice obtuso & squarrositate doratum, ceterum fœnicula ciliatim duodena, ex oblongo reniformi, bala cuius halo pallido. Semina in bala onerata quam maturitate in ulam colmarum uisuntur

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA SECUNDA.

OCYMUM THYRSIFLORUM. *Lin. f. pag. 408. uset. 24.*

Indica & Lacedaemonica planta ex radice annua ramosa & nigricante caulium profert erectum, firmum, plus minus pedalem, glabrum, ramifera, inferas obtusius tetragonum, succulentum & veluti lignosum; superne virentem & herbaceam. Ramis extremi pars alba sunt hirsuta. Folia sunt lanceolata, opposita, acuta, petiolata, utriusque vixata & glabra, ad vix obfuscescente serrulata, basi integerrima, ad lœnem utriusque punctata. Radice folia similes, sed parua & ciliata. Rami steriles paniculosi - hirsutissimi, caudati, densissimi, terminales. Calycis ad lœnem hirsuti & cum lœnem superius cordato subrotundum, glabrum, inaequitermum, reliquo calyce laetis. Labium inferius quadridentatum; lacina duabus inferioribus subulata & longioribus. Corolla calyce duplo longior & parca floris relique clausurae Linnæo exacte congrua. Flores Augusto & Septembri. Totum pedicellum virentis est; nec quidquam de rure odore in pane percipio; nec purpureantur rami vel bractea. Quare dubius heros, utrum sit planta Linnæi; quam tamen sub *Ocyum thyrsiflorum* titulo sequere jam a Botanico accipi.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA TERTIA ET QUARTA.

CUCUMIS ACUTANGULUS. *Lin. f. pag. 640*

Cucumis longus aschus. *Gra. m. 229. l. 16. f. 3*

Cucumis indus struus operculo demum; corticeo pueritiae testis. *Fl. a. 182. l. 178. f. 1.*

Petala benghalensia. *Rumph. vol. 5. p. 408. l. 149.*

Picena. *Ricci. vol. 2. pag. 13. tab. 7*

Tota plantae fœtus nascitur est. Ex radice annua sponte caules ramo firmi, longissimi, asperi, acule perispermii, & curvis simplicibus vel in duo seu plura filia diversis frondescentes. Folia sunt cordato-subrotunda, septemangula, serrato-dentatula, utriusque lobata; petiolis instructis longis, firmis, acule filices. Flores multorum locorum in racemo scissilibus, lœcofive prodeuntibus unus stertis, dum sic elongatur pedicellum racemus flexuosus angulatus & fœtus ad pedicellum longitudinem. Pedicellum proprii instruitur bractea lanceolata sessili & lobocurrente ad pedunculum usque commissa. Calycis semiquatuordecim tubus est obtusius perispermii, lacina lanceolato-acuminata. Petala quinque, distincta, unguibus suis sub calyce adhaerent, obverse ovata, emarginata cum medio demum, potentissima, calyce duplo longiora, fœva. In centro calycis glandula locatur pallida, depresso, triangulari, capsulam lacina sulcorum excernens. Filamenta sunt quinque, in tra plerumque corpora commissa. Antheræ in filamentis simplicibus simplicibus, in coadunatis geminis, unguibus reniformibus. Flos formatus in dicitur solentur pedunculo proprio, aut in axilla eadem cum racemo nascitur, aut in diversis. Germen inferum, oblongum, serotum, subvillosum, utriusque attenuatum, angulis membranaceis decem costis aculeis aculeum. Corolla & calyx fœtus, ut in maribus, sed calycis tubus est vix ultra. Stylus crassus, simplex, unguis. Stigma marginatum, flexuosum, crassum, caputatum, unguis, reflexum, inaequale. Adhuc enim in

filamentorum rudimentis, latis, caudatis, & brevissimis; vitem autem, reliqua duplii caudate acroni. Gambolum viderunt vitem nullam. Fructus est oblongus, versus pedunculum attenuatus; in apice brevis deflexus, qui in sicco fructu præbet operculum, quod vi levi inde sola potest; cocem angulis emarginatis & acutis angulatis, reticulatis. Primo vire cum palpa carnosâ semperbryosae albae. Tandem duræ, tunc tenax, ligneam colorem adquirent; raro dilaret, & hujus loco adeit substantia spongiosa-sbrua, foeta, ex centro ad peripheriam implexa productione pergens, insidensque acroni, & semina evaserunt ora. Color vero maturatus sequit igneus iste, per quem ex vasa in ligneam transtret, & cujus Rumpitur membra, sed de quo sicut hucus Maltheticus, ne vestigio quidem apud nos apparet. Semina plerumque, subovata, plena, rugosa-punctata, basi emarginata. Floret totum autem, sed fructus ante maturat, detum sub finem Octobris; quare, nisi primo vire ingereatur colere sua viqueque regendas, hinc pene inguit quam semina perficiantur. Ad locum adhibet filamentum simplex, & idem aliud ex basi carnosam.

In tab. IV. septuagesima quarta figura a sinistra fructus integer adhibet ex maturatis, sed admodum vireis & immaturis; eundemque in figura à dextris fructus sciti facies. Figura 2. representat fructum ex maturatis maturum, transverse dissectum, semina exempli vacuam, in cujus apice operculum conspicitur. c. Semen est maturum.

Propositi etiam in hac tabula, quod videretur in hoc opere loci sui, et florem integrum Bromæe Karæe, f. eundem cum aliis deobis foliola calycos omnesque disticha cordata, et genitalia præsertim in costis. g. Altiternæ pelagrus pedunculum suum gerens. Capitula involucris, involvis & polysermis, a calce exteriori, que fuerint angulis in gemma, persistens in pedunculo, foliis sponte, & ex his exatit 2; utaque in vultus 1 detinet, seminaque 1 dantur.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA QUINTA.

PANCRATIUM LITTORALE Jacq. h. b. amer. p. 99. t. 179. f. 94.

Cum nulla ex Linæarum specie elegantem hoc plantam combente præter, quam speciosam videri anno 1753. mense Octobris in locis arenosis maribus insulae Terra Bonita, Caribgeae Indice adiacente, nade bulla a me actam in calidioribus nostris quoniam me accere pergere. Hoc æque in tabula separatim florentem præsertimque folia speciosam in materia magnitudinis propono, tum quoque plantam integram majorem immensam, ut præsertim super his Bonitæ ferre queant. Rebus pagam æque, fere subis, ex sequente descriptione comparibus. Folia plerumque, subovata, utraque omnes versus circumscissam mucronata, acroscidie, integerrima, nuda, dusa & ultra pedes longa, sesquipedalem lata, dorsi præsertim carinata. Scapo foliorum creter similitudine, medio, compressis, acceptis, strobili ex solo quidam magis interius, tandem in fructu terram versus immensus, flores a quatuor ad decem successively formos sustinens, vasille granu oleæ præsertim Spaha exima levibus & arida. Filices involucris germinantibus. Petali superi vultus a supari ad navem uncias longus, inferiore palide viret, & erigitur. Limbus virens a locum videtur lineosus, integerrimus, comulcularis, Gemmeæ, ad apicem callosis, tunc duplo breviores. Nectarium est insensibiliforme, inæqualiter emergentem, album, parvum, lacinaque implexo brevum. Filices involucris foliolis, parvis, virens, hinc vultus non excedunt. Anthere sunt aurantia. Stylus viret. Fructus autem juglandem ferme æquat.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA SEXTA.

TRIUMFETTA SEMITRILoba Less. h. b. p. 227. Jacq. h. b. amer. p. 147.

L

Trium



Tranfversis villofis, foliis inferioribus angulato-ovatis, serrato-dentatis; floribus ternatis; inflorescentia geminata, foliis oppositis. Bernou. Jern. pag. 233

Achateis huiusmodi altitudinis & ramulis in insulis Caribæis frequens occurrat, in calidius ro-
ris vero læte vegetat, sero quiescens flores, scilicet Novembri & Decembri, æque hæc pu-
dora ad maturationem fructus producit. Truncus tandem ad carpæ crassissimæ accedit, cortice
obductus cæco & palido fulco. Rami junioris & tenerioris-asperis videntur. Folia sunt alterna,
petiolica, utriusque termino fere ad oculum vix conspicuo nec hinc in seorsum exprimen-
do mobilissima, subcordata, acuta, serrata, & striatula cum lobo medio profundiore. Su-
perius utriusque ad petiolum subulata. Recenti ad extremitates ramulorum filicis, crucis, com-
positæ, pedunculæ is lævissimæ umbellam plerumque trahens; pedicellis propriis in fructu positis.
Peris fructificationis cunctis fiat ut in descriptis a me Truncum strobilicæ, comæ
cæcæ & imbricatæ. In subula recentis fructifer ad hanc editæ, vix magis elongatus, se-
næque delapsis nudatur.

TAEULA SEPTUAGESIMA SEPTIMA.

IATROPHA CARTHAGENENSIS Jacq. hyl. Amer. p. 256 t. 262. f. 3.

Iatropha iatropha Læm. hyl. pag. 636.

Iaiypha frutescens Læm. hyl. pag. 309.

In Americam septem Hispania filiam solum cum flore & fructu seorsim delictum. Quam
vero tandem hæc, animum agens decem septimum, flores producit parvos, integrum ra-
mum hoc propono, ut complectar plantæ cognoscere valeamus, quam vix parent, alibi in hunc
evadit. Laxissime omnes vegetavit in calidioribus, & serpsit obliquè alia speravit, ut arripere
deberet. Descripsit, quod addam, nihil habeo, quare eadem loco citato repetam. Fru-
tex erectus, totusque glaberrimus, lucco siccæ, grossum effluente, aquo, subridido, &
odorato. In sylvæ umbrosis vix ramulis ad vagum sepe altitudinem parvam excessit, debili-
tate manet. In truncum spinæ vago sexpedalis æque integerrimæ ad Iatrophæ Mianæ huius-
modi proxime accedit. In ipsi foveæ stragibus castelli Guili. Pizarri in Boca Chica, post illu-
minem Anglorum expugnationem diruam destruxit, in arbustivam vix excessit oblongissimam,
utroque erecto potius diametro quamve æquante utriusque consuetudinem. Radix com-
posita ex tuberibus siccis crassisque, foveis foveantibus, vixis subulata. Folia sunt profunde pal-
mata, & quæque parva; lobis oblongis, acutis, integris, in medio utriusque sinu magno ex-
cavato, excavatibus sepe integerrimis: petiolo semipedali. Racemum lato fronsosum flores parvos
subulatos masculos paros gerens, ferè de & cum foveolis vixis, crasse crassæ. Petalum ma-
ribus crassum, oblonge campanulatum, basi planum, & semiquinquiesdem, dividitur in lac-
nas acutas, erectas, externe hirsutissimas, interne trisulcatis. Glandula nectaria fava convexa
la & in ambu obliquè decemradia totum corollæ fundum occupat. Ex reciprocis communis
vix quolibet nectaria radice adferentibus eisdem filamentis, ornato decem, adeoque inter se
intricabilissimè, nec adæquè, erectis; quorum altera, paulo extensa & crassior, reliquis fere
longior; post fecundationem peractam omnia vix intrinseca. Antheræ sunt oblongæ, ovulifere
& erectæ. Fimbræ penæ fere quinque, deciduas, simularum lacum petali masculini. Glandula
nectaria magna, octoculata, depressa, margine interno decemfalcata. Emittit hæc decem
filamenta adæquè, sed capillaria brevissima & æquosæ distincta. Germen fibroso-ovatum,
exserte hexagonum, & corollæ brevius, cæco nectarii insidet. Stylus tres, basi connatis, paucos,
ferrugineos; lacunas singulas desinensibus in thymum ampla, plana, tritata, alba, pro-
funde trilobata, gerens coronæ adæquè impendens. Fructus globosus, nec sulcatus, con-
stat ex carne pastillosa nuda & vixis cum sex lacis albidibus, tandem marcescente & de-
siccata. Tunc ex capsula nuda, alba, mucosa. Semina sunt nitida fere, & viridia vel co-
neca. Crassam vix Caribæis in America occidua, ubi flores sepe per integram ætatem,
Ad



Ad hunc tubum eorum exhibetur nomenclaturæ raris, fractus atque, capsula una, & hanc videtur.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA OCTAVA.

DAUCUS POLYGAMUS. Gouan. in pag. 9

Habitus & Cuiusmodi cum Daucus Carota sylvestris summa est, ut pro varietate haberi possit, sed plura etiam culta hauriat varietate raris. Május parva est. Radix suffrutis, gracilis, & alba odoratu saporemque Carotæ habet; & modo arua primo sono caulem præfert, modo hauris durissimæ aere. Caulis erigitur, plus minus frispiculatus, teres, stratus, ramulos, & plus reflexos supradictis habetur. Folia Dauci Carotæ, sed minus, ad costas imprensæ, cum fassis eorum plucula, non lauda. Umbellæ erectæ, terrenaie, plucula. Involucra universis lobis linearis, unida, acuta, hirsuta, fere quæ. Partialis involucri simplicia, linearis, acuta, plus minus septem. Radix apert. Petala alba, ob apertam inflexionem cordata, etiam umbellæ mæta & diffusior durissimæ. Antheræ flavæ. Germen hirsutum. Stylus alba. Exoni strobili in umbellulis parvis ob gestans defectum frisp abertant. In medio umbellæ radibus aliquas, aversio deplylo donatur, & vel aversio vel paucifloras, paulo minus aversio, in quo flos locatur strobili, utriusque, difformis; hauris proceris raris ut terpis. Semina fave lanceolata, acuta, fusca, hauris parva, hauris convexa, striata, semine hauris & alba hirsuta; præloa sapore subamaricantæ & aromato hauris. Ad marginem existitur flos centris difformis, receptaculo umbellæ communi infidens; cum strobili flos aversio, fave utriusque vilan, & strobili fave fave transversa.

TABULA SEPTUAGESIMA NONA.

FRIGERON GOUANI. Linn. in pag. 549. non. 469

Radix pallide sordens & ramosa caulem procer plus minus pedalem, erectum, sed stratum, subulsum, erectum, vix ramofum, rarisque fave donatum. Fave fave alba, hauris, acuta, durissimæ-strata, fave glabra, ad omnes nervosque dorsales breviter hauris & fave, inflexio penicula, fave fave. Rami acutares ex fave hauris, eodem eodem ea. Lobis. Flores ad apertus caulis & ramulorum congesti, brevibus pedunculis propriis donati, unida, radio dentata. Calycis subrotunda, simplicis & fave acuta, nec umbri ois, fave lanceolata, in medio aversio crassula & ad hauris in dorlo hirsuta, ad omnes aversio & pallide, hauris raris folio calycis mentant. Corollæ numerosa, erecta, calyce fave longiores; hauris hauris in centro plures, fave, hauris, hauris quinq. fave, sono, parva, erecta; hauris hauris, copiosiores in hauris. Ha stylus est tenuis, & raris hauris, illa hauris oblongum & crassum est; utriusque hauris & stratum. Semina parva, oblonga, fusca, corosia pappo fave plucula. Receptaculum eodem parvam. Flores sub duo a rete J. ad O. hauris. Ad hauris hauris hauris hauris hauris.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA.

CHENOPODIUM PURPURASCENS. Juss. in den. bot. reg. parisi.

Spec. ois plura ex radice aversio ad hauris hauris hauris hauris hauris, raris, modesta, hauris hauris hauris hauris & ad hauris hauris hauris. Tota hauris, ut eodem raris, parva, pappo, pappo, pappo.



dantur, flores, folia strera, eandemque adha quoque plura ad basin & in dorso, colore elegantior & succosissime sanguineo confectus sunt. Reliqua folia haurum virorem habent. Caulis medulla alba facitur. Folia sunt sisterna, longe petiolata, sinuato-dentata, plicataque obtusa, utrinque glabra; inferiora dehiscentia, 5-germina ovata. Racemi petiolis breviores, axillares & terminales, flores in placentis glomeris collectus gerunt. Perianthium quinquefidium, patens. Corolla nulla. Filamentum calyce duplo longiora, pallida, ipsa basi in unum corpus coalescunt. Anthera gemina, subsessile, ochroleuca. Germen viride. Stylus duo, albidissimi. Semen nudum, agrum. Calyx & folia emella, una cum pedunculis petiolisque, copiosissimis globus rubris, facile succedentes, obtinentur. Ad haec sibiur des auctus. In China sponte crescit.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA PRIMA.

SILFNE BELLIDIFOLIA *Juss. in demoyér. hort. parisi.*

Ex testa & unum radice caulis caligine erectus, semipedalis vel paulo altior, teres, subullosus, perunguere glutinosus, simplex, ad summum breviter subdichotomus, pauciflorus, ramis ex axillis folia unum commove ramulo plicataque unilatero auctus. Folia sunt basi caulis-oblonga, filicosa, imbricata, opposita, sessilia, subullosa & pilosa. Flores nodosi, erecti, brevissime pedunculati, nocte sese explicantes, nunciano tempore horum emittunt. Calyx elevatus, sinuatus, villosus. Petala semipetalis lacinis oblongis, rostrata. Appendiculae ad sinces albae & crassae. Capsula ovata, glabra, ore delatante scissila. Semen reniforme, punctum, nigrum. Flores nati sub die.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA SECUNDA.

DATURA INERMIS *Juss. in dem. hort. reg. parisi.*

Radix atrox caulem emittit quadripedalem, ramulorum, fistulosum, teretem, ad ipsum basin quoadque supra crassum, glabrum. Folia sunt longe petiolata, utrinque glabra, acuta, lobato-ovata, lacinis acuta. Flores solitarii, plerumque in divaricantibus ramorum, breviter pedunculati. Calyx pentagonus, glaber, viridis. Corolla alba, calyce duplo longior, lobis rotundis & acutius auctis. Anthera ochroleuca. Capsula glabra, nec auricata nec spinescens, ovata, obtusa; semper erecta, utrinque speciem a Datura arborea Linnæi, capsulam gerente similem, immixtus diversum. Et reliqua sunt ad characterem. Olor seu plantæ maxime est. Facie cum Datura Stramonio convenit, sed alior.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA TERTIA.

SALSOLA SALSA. *Lam. fidi pag. 196 non pag. 347.*

Chenopodium maritimum, flos seu serotinus. *Boiss. cent. 1. p. 21. t. 31. f. 1.*

Annona plura, ad Africam sponte crescit, & tota glabra, ex radice ramosa caulem unum obtinere gignit, basi ascendentem, castrum erectum, pedalem, fistulosum, purpurascens, velis lignosum, ramis methastolis brevibusque maximam partem cernitum. Folia sunt linearia, crassa, acuta, fere plana, imbricata, oritur uncula, sparsa. Flores sessiles, axillares, congesti a tribus ad quinque. Calyx foliolis quinque, patensissimis, valde conc.



caevae, purpurascens, obtusa; in fructu incrassata & verruca. Filamenta calycem superant, infra area foliola caevae. Antherae flavae, subglobosae. Germen ovatum vix. Stylus, quos Linnæus tres distinctos hinc pariter tribuit, sales duos vix, etque crassos simpliciter & ad apicem attenuatos in signum simplicissima. Capsula membranacea, fusciflores, tomentosa, fibrinosa-depressa, calyce, tunc succulento incrassato semipelticoidoque, ad oram, & super tota quæta, comprehensa. Semen unicum, atrum, rotundum, cœgum, lenticiforme, cum apice perisperm cocleato. Flores Julio & Augusto. Semina peritacti Septembri. Ad hunc tubum sicuti alia florent, calycem fructificatum, capsulam, & semen; denique in aëre maturatione tantulum fructigerum.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA QUARTA.

SI LING PARADOXA *Lin. f. p. 310*

Lycium visula peregrina molliora odorata. *Zen. v. p. 140 f. 109*

Lycium visula & perena. caules antheram gigni plures, erecti, herbacei, teretes, ad basem vicosi, sesquipedales, lutescenti, & superne racemosi, pedunculati luteo-aurati oppositi, lenticiformes, & una cum caulibus superare parte visidis. Folia sunt cuneiformia, glabra, ad basin contracta, opposita, integerrima, & ad oram per litem visidula. Calyx decemlobus, longus, viscidus, plus expressis albis plenus, ore quinquedentato & nudo. Folia alba; ungues longo & gracili; lamina lutea ex folio obtusa & obtusa. Linnæus & fructu alba. Antherae cum viride flavente. Capsula rotunda, ovata; ore luteo. Semina fusca, reniformia. Flores Julio vesperam explicantur, tunc leviter odorati. Flores Junio. Fructum det Augusto.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA QUINTA.

CELOSIA LANATA *Lin. f. p. 187*

Radix ramulosa & serena cum em pennis caulis crassioribus, erectis, teretibus, fuscis, tomentosis, tenuis plerumque adhaere cemento vix confusis incantam, pendens, denique in spicas longissimas numerosas oblique paniculatas. Tales etiam sunt ramuli. Folia sunt ovata, acuminata, integerrima, in brevem pendens angustata, alba etiam colorata. Flores aggregati & sessiles spicam densam ostendunt, non nuda. Calyx cyphosus foeculae hinc ovata, acuta, concava, petalis brevibus, vix. Petala quinque, ovata, forte ad basin lamina vix, ceterum etiam hinc, acuta, petala, in medio per litem vixidula. Margo cingens germen decemdentatum. Stamina nulla. Stylus crassus & brevis. Stigma hinc, purpurascens, longe distinctum. Capsula unilobata unicum vix paniculata semina inclinat. Flores masculini reperire non potui, quos tamen adhaere, cretate est, quos semina vixidula obtinuerunt. In caldario docet vocari vixidula; & casus inferior quoadque perena.

TABULA OCTOGESIMA SEXTA.

OCYMIUM AMERICANUM *Lin. f. p. 402*

Grossum odoris plantam passim sponte crescentem vix in arvis collibusque apricis Martem, hinc pedalem, in caldario nostris duplo altiorum. Odor ocymophylli aromatica quod-

M

dam



dam habet. Ex radice ramis caulis effurgit erectus, obtuse tetragonus, glaber, inferne sub-
 lignosis perennis & fistulosus, saporis cum quadam viride palens. Rami oppositi, ad su-
 periusm acumin eructi, versus extremos villosi. Folia sunt lanceolata, acuta, petiolata,
 obsolete serrata, opposita, glabra, ad basem utroque passiva. Pedunculis terminales, ere-
 cti, longi, villosi, pluribus verticillis sexforis cauti. Sub his bracteae sunt lanceolatae oppo-
 sitae & caluae. Calycis villosi & villosuli limbum superius est integerrimus. Corolla carnea.
 L. tenui character, ut in Ocyma chrysantho ante descripto. Floret in calidario totum autem

TABULA OCTOGESIMA SEPTIMA.

MENTHA NILIACA. Juss. in dem. bot. reg. par. 1.

Omnis pars et aromatica, non ingratis quidem ac gravis, sed coelestis mentis odore
 & congenitatis suavissimioribus. Sapor leviter pungens. Nomen urvale patrum in
 haec. Describitur a mentha arabica dicitur flammis palens, quae in speculata sunt pilo-
 sis; tamen quoque folia ovata. Ramis perennis, congestum more, fistulosus sine caulis
 radicibus plures multiplex. Caulis villosus, tetragonus, tantum ramis, debilis, & pe-
 dioculis, adscendit. Folia sunt opposita, ovata, mucra lanceolata, utroque villosa & vire-
 na, acuta, argute serrata, venosa, & fistula. Spica densissima, plus minus unctiles, ter-
 mine crassioribus, verticillatis, in ramis perennisque laticet, in summis caulis platiculis,
 quorum vera cum ipsa origine, inferiores proxime horizontales parent. Flores parvi. Ca-
 lycis villosi limbus et densissimos quoque subquales & lanceolatis utramque deinde. Co-
 rolla carnea, verticillatissima, erecta, & calvae fere duplo longior, limbum superius est
 integerrimus vel tenui alatum, inferius autem in tres lacinas ovatas vel oblongas obtrusque de-
 velat. Omnis in mente valiscentum colorem habent. Filamenta alba flores in duplo longi-
 tudine superant, ut enim stylis, donam rigidae hinc. Antherae sunt adhaerent & violaceae
 Tota hinc haec abbas, in hiberniculis hibernem insurgens. Ad annos ses composuit aethi-
 orationes

TABULA OCTOGESIMA OCTAVA.

TANACETUM AEGYPTIACUM. Juss. in dem. bot. reg. par. 1.

Aroma plura ex radice allucata & omoliter fistiformi producit caulem ab ipsa basi reman-
 ens & plus minus sempiternum. Tota hirsuta est, & vix odora. Ramis teretes
 & ipsius caulis pars superius horizontales parent. Folia sunt parvula, striata, inferius
 petiolata, superius sessilia; lacina omnibus obtusissima, subnegris, exornatis hirsutis.
 Petioluli uniflori in raris ut utrim terminales, siccantes suberecti, fistuliferi mucrones. Ca-
 lycis hemisphaerici & ventis squame sunt oblongae, hirsutae, & ad apicem scilicet membrana
 alba ciliata. Filiculis flavens. Flores feminae plures in calice; hermaphroditi in dicto na-
 mero. Character utriusque Lustratus congruus, scilicet corolla feminae cum limbo urbis;
 hermaphroditi cum limbo quatuordecim, tamen quadrato. Tam resque. Omnis generis
 est villosum, & calyculo proprio campanulato calvaeque coronatum. Pannorum circuli
 circa modum passos villos subquos emittunt. Floret in calidario Augusto & Septembri.
 Octobri femina muretur. Ad hunc usque aethi: squama ocyma & fistulosis utroque. An
 forte Tanacetum humile Floet. bot. arab. pag. 148?

TABULA OCTOGESIMA NONA.

HEDYSARUM FRUTESCENS. *Less. f. 8. pag. 494.*Hedysarum fœtis ramis, foliis fistulosis; caule frutescente. *Grou. voy. p. 109.*

Ex radice eadem plures caules egrediuntur, teretes, fronsosi, perennes, virgati, isodem aliquos pedes longi, ramosi, passeres villosi; quorum alii frangi possunt, utque ambrosiam spargunt; alii eriguntur, vasesque sese fistulosos. Folia alterna, petiolo villosis donata, ternata; foliis liberioribus, obtusis, angustioribus, fœtis villosis, supra fere glabris; in infimo caule sæpe rotundioribus. Sæpius ad folia lanceolata acuminate, ad foliola linearia & ciliata. Racemus terminalis, levis, stipitatus & alius. Pediculus proprii utriusque, gemelli, patentes. Flores parvuli, modici, parvi. Calyx villosus, bilobatus; lobis superiori similibus; inferiori unilobato, lacina acuminata, erectis. Ventum ex ungue brevi latissime ovata, stipitata. Alis & tarsis oblongis. Legumen uncinale, compressissimum, sulcatum, apertum, ex quo plures minus articuli confusis, natis. Semen ochroleucum. Ex reliquis ad characterem Linnæianum. Linte creta in caliculis, floretque magnum vitatis patet.

TABULA NONAGESIMA.

XIXA LONGIFOLIA.

Juxta eam, vel in vicinis locis horum incolat. origines Africa. Ex herbo fœdo, albedo, pectus nunc vagans, pæva, subestudo, & quæ omnes efficit habet cretibus, ad ipsam hinc caule emittitur, sub terra per solum bulbo impressum adhaerens illi, ut videtur ex quodam modo egresso; magis minus fixatis cretibus, sequipedalis vel duplo minor, glaber, fistulosus, inferne folia vagansibus longissimis, liperse dimissa; velibus brevissimis spatuliformibus. Folia sunt emittens linearia, acuminate, striata, glabra, angustiora, planiuscula, densa, ab uno ad duos pedes longa, ad terram reflexa. Ex caulis vagans, propriis interstitiis spatulis membranaceis, pediculis tamen succosive elongantur plures, gracilesque. Petala utriusque petalis sunt, oblonga, ovata, plana, promissa, alterna passim longiora; tandem apices reflexissima, postea veram emergentia seculi, ac tunc caulis sponteque involuta marcescunt. An vere longæ, cretibus, foveis, longissimè emittens obducunt. Stylus brevior dividitur in stigma fœ, æquali, fovea, thalera, obtusa, pænna, longioribus anteriorum. Capsula oblonga, ovata, cretibus, fistulosa, rudiculus, trivulva. Semen minutissimum, angulata, fœda. Floret sub die in 1000, quæ tunc hyeme debet, Mayo & Junio.

TABULA NONAGESIMA PRIMA.

BUPLEURUM ODONTITES. *Less. f. 8. pag. 503. Sup. orn. 1. p. 210.*Bupleurum caule teretibus; involucris utriusque pennatis, arisatis, petiolo excedentibus. *Hed. h. p. lib. 1. cap. 772.*Perfoliata minor, bupleuri fœda. *Gal. ephr. 1. pag. 84.*Perfoliata minor angustifolia, bupleuri fœda. *Reid. p. 277.*Perfoliatam angustifoliam monachorum. *Gal. ephr. 1. lib. 247.*

In Italia & adiacentibus provinciis Austriacis frequens occurrat. Quæ hæc fistula, in herbo calis est. Annona plura sponte emittit hoc quomodo se propagat. Glabra est radice nulli grati & alacris, supra hæc mox ramosa. Causa obtuse angulata & debilis super telum inferne incumbit, ad summum petiolum. Ramus velis diversis fœda. Folia subterrena,



acuta, integrerrima, fistula, fere grassanea; summa magis lanceolata & acuminata. Umbellæ universales involucrium componunt ex foliis numero incerto a tribus ad quinque, lanceolatis, acutis-acuminatis, planiusculis, integerrimis, pennatifidis, ex basi virescentibus. Radix inæqualis. In parvis involucria foliis sunt semper quatuor, præterea fistula. In ueritimum pedunculati sunt multiflori hermaphroditi longiores sunt. Quandoque unicus in centro pedum cæcis reliquis longe altior est, sed sæpiusque altiorum plures sunt simul laterales. In quibuslibet involucriis florum locantur a quinque ad decem. Germina hermaphroditi sunt oblongata, glaberrima, bifidissima; muribus stricibus non sunt. Utriusque petala sunt lutes, oblonga, semis sessis acutisculis, apice bifida. Stamina lutes. Germina veritas & stylis diversis sunt. Fructus oblongus, fuscus, exiguus, & strigosus cæcitate styli diversis. Involucria periclyta post succordationem enascuntur, coarctata, & foliis includunt mentem. Floret a Juno ad Octobrem. Ad margaritam tabule representantur flos hermaphroditi cæcis, non fractus in aqua manducantur non salus, necque sentiat totum præterea.

TABULA NONAGESIMA SECUNDA.

SALVIA N. LOTICA Juss. in Journ. de bot. voy. pers.

Sæpe pluma omniaque parva, nec grassa. Et videtur perenni, lappula, renalis & fistula præparatur caules erecti vel cæcis. Juss. ad nos, lappula, renalis, tetragona, acuta, fistula, & parva videtur. Lappa sunt creta, vasa, rugosa, multa, subrotunda, utraque videtur, opposita, utraque elongata, elonga & longiuscula petala sunt; fistulaque ovata; summa & cæcis, cordatis & acuta. Flores acutius in summo eoque caule & rami per verticillos cæcis rectis fistulisque lappula parva cordatis & acuminatis. Pediculus proprius brevis parva semper horizontaliter. Calyx videtur, stratu, bilobatus, & stricidivisi, acuta sunt lanceo stricidivisi, rugulata in summo stricidivisi, in basi superiore stricidivisi præterea stricidivisi, in inflorescence lappula. Petala ex præterea stricidivisi lappula supra est elongata, oblonga, renalis, compressa. Inflorescence stricidivisi lappula modis est stricidivisi, amplexor, amplexoribus vel integrerrima, laterales oblonga, ovata, brevis. lappulaque appendices sunt videtur. Anterior palata. Floret stricidivisi. Ad lappula stricidivisi lappula ovataque stricidivisi & cæcis cæcis.

TABULA NONAGESIMA TERTIA.

RUMEX HYSSINICUS

Summa huius parva ex. Alas. lappula sunt parva omnia stricidivisi sunt sibi similes lappula, quo habetur integrerrima, que terre mandam præterea plantas, stricidivisi sunt lappula, lappula in lappula cadaverum & inoprandis, vasa mensibus Januario & Februario stricidivisi in summo stricidivisi sunt, fructusque stricidivisi sunt macro Aprili. Radix perenni cæcis cæcis pluribus, præterea sunt alteramve unam in diametro æquata & perpendiculari, reliquis laterales stricidivisi sunt stricidivisi & parvitas; omnibus in stricidivisi tenem longaque stricidivisi sunt stricidivisi brevisque in decursu stricidivisi. Sapore gustare stricidivisi. Color stricidivisi fistula est, stricidivisi ex basi rami cum centro lappula. Caules plures, stricidivisi, quorum unus in cæcis præterea, in fructibus videtur, erecti, summi cæcis, a quinque ad sexem pedes sunt, fistula, supra mandam parva stricidivisi, palataque dignitate stricidivisi, fistula cum nodis stricidivisi, summi modis alba, (que parvam, summi stricidivisi, magis amplexor, in adultiore summi ad latera stricidivisi, sic ipsa fistula,) crasse vultu, stricidivisi, fistula, stricidivisi vel purpurea. Flos stricidivisi & cæcis pluresque sunt cordatis, lappula cum lappula medio elongata,



seca, subundulata, venosa, ad oras eroso-crenata, pediculis, alernis, glabris, acida. Petalorum ciliis ex vagina membratae, tenuissimis, amplicornibus, & ex fusco puberis. Capsulae formae suae laxae linearis-lanceolatae, acuminatae & integerrimae. Panaculae laxae, terminalis in caule & ramis, numerosae flores paruos & hemisphaeroidales comitae. Calyx imphylus viridis, foliolis oblongis, concavis, obtusis. Petala pubesca & subrotunda longitudinem calycis habent. Filamenta sex brevissima aetheras gerunt crebras, obtusiusculas, calycem ad duplum superantes, aequales ut geminae credantur. Stylus tres, patentissimi. Stigmata extra florem, more congestorum, ad locum inter ramos petalorum exserta, alba, lactuosa, nigra. Semen nudum pediculis includitur vixle sessile, rotundum, integrum, basi cordatis, glabris; nullo glandula. Pedicelli in fructu elongantur, suntque capillares. In tubula exhibentur pars rami, folium caulium, pars truncata inferius caula, dos sessilis, fructus, & pars rotunda lateralis. Sicuti formae & radice non tuberosa differit a Radice tuberosa Linnæi; sicuti, caule erecto, & colore florem ab eisdem Radice capraria.

TABULA NONAGESIMA QUARTA.

TURNERA RACEMOSA

Semen huc per tres annos accepit sub Turnere Calicutensi in loco, ex quolet parte eius & Jussieu in calidissimo Septembris demum florere coepisse, & ad hunc usque ad hunc usque statum fructum (quam prope res describere non potui) pervenit. Si consideramus latitudinem foliorum, & racemum non florigerum, cujus sessile sessile est aut in deflexum aut in obliquum ab utroque Turnere cubitum, vix credibile est, sit verum posse, quare huc novum nomen desit. Panacram quatuor. In scoto solo radice densa, unde summo cognoscitur. Causis teres, erectus, ramulosus, una cum ramis pedunculata penulique obliquo parte longi densis & patentibus. Folia longe ovata vel lanceolata, obtusa vel acuta, rugulosa, petiolata, alernis, crenata, ad nervos sicuti imprensae lacinulata. Flores locantur in pedunculata verticillata sicuti autaribus, cum enim in racemo erecto terminata longe; sicuti pedunculata propria utriusque generis. Petalulae cum lacinulis rotundae est compressae & brevis; locum sessile quatuor, lanceolatae, acuminatae, patentis, vixit cum lacinio albedi. Inflorescentia & inter singulas has pediculis calycis utriusque sicuti subrotunda, caliceo-divisa, & inter se connexa, qua caret Turnere tuberosa. Petala lineae, obtusae ovata, elasticissima, patentis, calycem longitudinem, angulata in forme distincta, inferius arborescente calycem supra sicuti arborum eorum. Filamenta quatuor, alba & brevia. Antherae brevia. Germen ovatum, vixit, lacinulata. Stylus tres, lacinia. Stigmata lacinia, lacinulata, sessile. Capsula subrotunda, villosa, praesens depressa.

TABULA NONAGESIMA QUINTA.

THALICTRUM ELATUM

Est huius Thalictri & sublepta ferunt in loco esse sub Thalictri alernis nomine, in nostro panicula est ad diversitates sicuti; nec flores cornu sicuti; nec foliola, quatuorve sicuti in sublepta parva, sunt sexuplo quam in Thalictro masculi minore; quae omnes proprietates sicuti sicuti Linnæi tribuit. Deinde sic novum nomen dicit, quod a caulis altitudine quatuorpedale & ultra desumpti; cum neque cum sicuti Thalictro Linnæi comburere potui. Radix unguis lucis, crassa, fovea sicuti, fibras numerosas congestorum more sicuti, sicuti, sempiterna, parum sicuti, parum sicuti-pulchra; caulesque parum annuatum erodeat teretes, erectos, ad basin elongam crasses, fistulosos, foliolos, ramulosissimos, inferius purpureos, caeterum virentes, glabris. Foliorum vagua sunt sicuti; petala teretes; sicuti circumscriptio



simple & multiplicato - pinnis, foliis squamis, utrinque glabris, venosis, obtusis, semper utris, fere saepe virentibus, dorso glaucis. Flores parvuli, succulentos, penia habent quatuor, oblonga, crassa, concava, palida, & patulinata. Filamenta plerumque a duobus ad quatuordecim, aliada, penia duplo longiora, dea erecta, tandem marcescentia & pendula. Anthera oblonga, trestis & flexa. Pstilla a tribus ad quinque in pinnone ad hoc abesse semper laevissima, acuta, fusa, recta & subfissa. Floret sub die a medio Junio ad mediam Juliam.

TABULA NONAGESIMA SEXTA:

THALICTRUM MEDIUM

Medium aliquam speciem inter Thalictra in ut & maris Floris Austracis facti, fo us & florati a penia elati uersum, cui fructificatione omnino congrua. Totum cras glabrum est. Radix propea quoque hinc, sed fibræ heredes omnes forde paste. Cauda obliqua aequalis ac bipedales. Folia trifloris multiplicato-pinnatis; folia oblonga, acutiuscula, raris utris, fatis paleis venosis. Floret eodem tempore.

TABULA NONAGESIMA SEPTIMA.

SINAPIS PYRENAICA *Linn. fl. pag. 445*

Er. hist. no. detur inanis loco, penaria, pyrenicum. Tourn. syl. p. 228.

Jam a pluribus annis colitur haec planta sub titulo suo in Horto Vindobonensi, ex radice perennante quatuordecim annos producenti; penique dicit scilicet scotem possidentem, ut hinc operi referret, peniar accipere herens cum solo fructificatione racema. Sursum vero illam, quam in Floris Austracis tabula decemfida & sexagesima secunda sub nomine Sij mlen austrica propolis, fatis, fatura, fiquarum longioris & monacum sui dveram, non poteram cum ala considere, & tamen confundi oportere. Sic adnotatur lege in d' hanc bene regem naturam. Ateo nunc fatis pyrenica austrica evasit, ut dicitur anno quatuor, utque utriusque penia. Jura cuncta & pyrenicum haec fivere, ut evocet eos penia, habentque duplice sub forma sua. Descriptions vero datur non repem hic fatis omnia inferens fatis vero penia, fipenaria profunda peniar. Siquis breviter, fiherebit, nec eodem velis fpeffant. Et quatenus secundum Linnæum fiquarum fatis & fatis hinc fatis, sed hinc opus est, ut & fatis, & fatis ex penia penia fatis fatis, d'egret. Radix d'fferentia cum parum supra vultus emat, ut hinc a fatis exilis non meretur, quibus etiam illi fatis esse, ipse Linnæus afficit. Cateram hinc n'c t'ra fatis.

TABULA NONAGESIMA OCTAVA.

SENECIO RUBENS *Jag. in den. det. Farr.*

Planta annua caulem habet erectum, subangulosum, sesquipedalem, parum ramosum. Folia sine ovata, serrata, acuminata, subpenosa, astra, utrinque vasis repida ad lensem velis; fipenaria etiam m'ca. Pedunculis caulis, longi, ternatis, subquasi, terens, aut perficiam fiorescentiam cum flore omnino uterque fipenaria, dea us cum fatis



erectis. Calyce basi verrucosus, viridis. In flore radice nullus. Flosculi vix calyce longio-
res, rubri, nudati. Floret in caduceo, etia ex insula Oceania.

TABULA NONAGESIMA NONA.

DURANTA ELLISIA. *Less. f. 2. p. 425. Jacq. bot. amer. p. 187 t. 176 f. 77.*

Ellis'sa acuta. *Lapl. n. pag. 194.*

Ellis'sa frutescens, quoadlonge spinosa, foliis ovatis, ternisque acutis, ad apicem serratis;
spicae albae. *Brown. jon. 1. p. 262 t. 29 f. 1.*

Talium in horto nostro Botanicorum etiam floruit haec elegans arborescens, ut caducis sempervirens, sed fructum non tale, quem in America a me depictum videtur, uti copiose in septem Jussacianibus crescentem vidi. Tota glabrescit. Ex tribus indivisiis, quae in horto erant, duae pariter ovatae sunt; tertia truncata rami inferne amansum habet spicae oppositae, acutae, proceras, rectae, horizontaliter patentes, & antheras. Ligni tamen consistens Truncus huic rami similitudinem excipit. Rami debiles, foliosi, teretes. Folia sunt opposita, brevissime petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, inaequaliter & obtusiuscule serrata, media Racem ter ternis & ex limbo foliorum laterales, rectiores, simpliciter. Pediculi proprii triflori, brevissimi. Flores fere secundi, spicae rariorem spem. Perianthium tubulosum, obtusae quinque angulae, in decemque quatuorque distantes nervillos acutus erectus & subsuperius terminatus, pendulus, cum viride patens; post caerulei lapsum erit coramans & superne quinquelobatus. Petali orbis cyathulatus, calyce longior, & ligra hinc incurvatus. Laciniae fere longitudine aequae, ex violaceo caruleascentes, rotundatae, obtusissimae, patentissimae, plures, 14 sunt. Lobi septem, quod excremationem quidem racemi spectat, in racemo indiviso ovatae. Lobi vixent inferius, sane hinc dicitur, angustiores inferius, & in medio notate linea longitudo angustata. Lobi inferiores hinc sunt tres ampliores & subrotundi. Filamentum quatuor, crassum breviter, infra faucem corollae. Antherae aechelinae. Germen introrsum in fundo calvae. Stylus filiformis, longioribus filamentis. Stigma caputatum, caeruleum. Baccis ovato-subrotundis, indivisibilibus aucto nunc tenentur, sive fidele, et si sit tetragona, tunc seminae quatuor in cellulis & dispersis. Calycis lobis ligra hinc cum connatis & rectis. In calamo horti Symplicis.

TABULA CENTESIMA.

TERMINALIA ANGUSTIFOLIA

Croton Benth. Less. f. 2. p. 781. Mart. p. 297.

Anno 1770 ab illustri Iussaceo peritama inter alia fructus indica accepti sunt fructus sub titulo Baccarum ex insula Borneo, quarum alterum in caduceo terrae mansit, quo brevi germinante, auctum distendendum essentia silicis, progredendumque curavi. Singulari atque eleganti inde emat forma arborescens, jamque truncus ramulorum ad celeberrimum Linnaeum misit, consilium, quod reperire non poteram, nomen. Ille, esse sciam Croton Benthoni, in nomenclatura Mansi descripsit. Ex fructu cognovi autem nunciatum in hoc genere ego quare illi debuerim. Specimen mox coactum cum Linnaeo communicavi, quem assensum habui, ut nunc, ut nunc Syllabus Martiana hinc nunc non fuisse. Solent pro vocula Benthoni, quae Galacei rex & hoc arborem hinc auctorem Gysseus, forte ob aliquam huius sive arborem sive eius parvis proposueram, neglexerit atque scriptum sit lectum fuisse Benthoni, quod Galcei Benthoni est. Videtur autem, quomodo flos foret ignotus, cum non ex fructu & habitu periret, cum speciem novam, ad Terminaliae genus, ut ex illo Horto Malabarico Rompho;



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Tab. 2.



Asperula procumbens



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: A Strategy for the 21st Century* (Department of Health, 2000).

The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system, including:

- to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- to ensure that older people are able to live independently in their own homes;
- to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key principles for the health care system, including:

- to be patient-centred;
- to be accessible to all;
- to be efficient and effective;
- to be safe;
- to be transparent and accountable.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions for the health care system, including:

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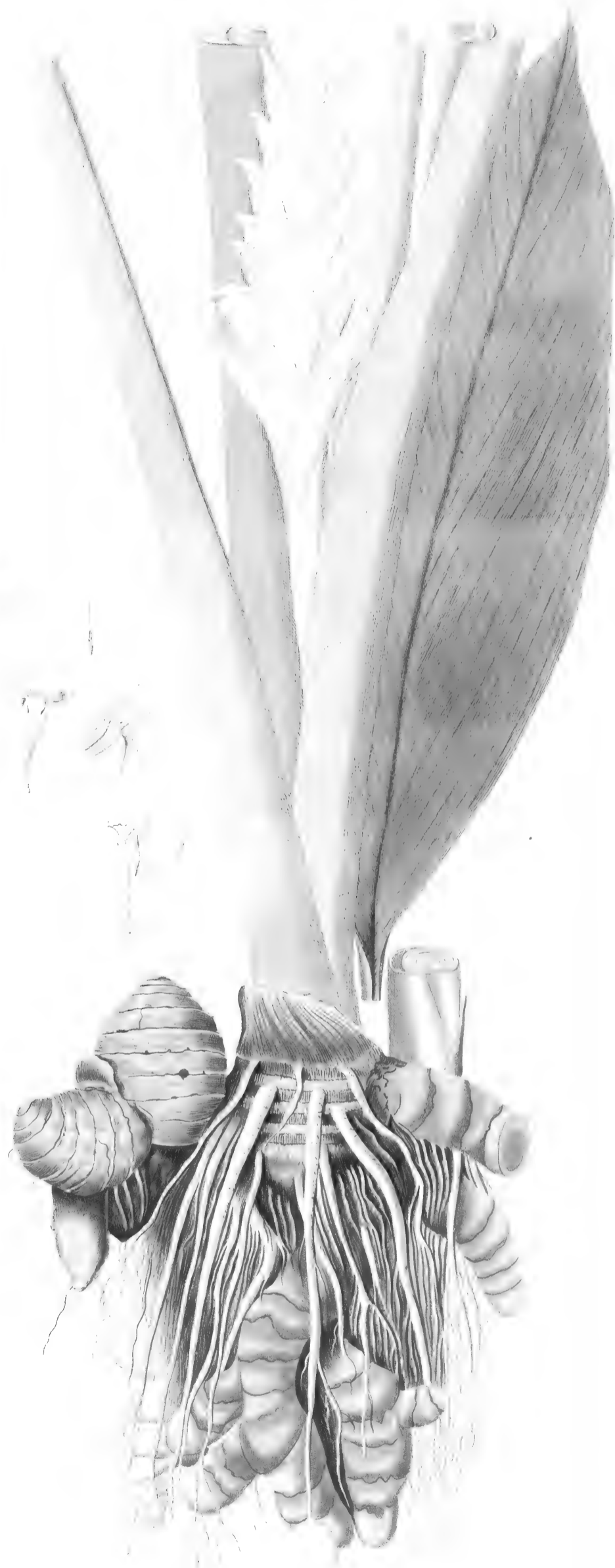
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better* (Department of Health, 1999). This paper sets out the following objectives:

- to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- to help older people to live independently and to participate in society;
- to improve the care and support available to older people.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key areas for action, including:

- promoting healthy living and preventing illness and disability;
- supporting older people to live independently and to participate in society;
- providing care and support to older people who need it.

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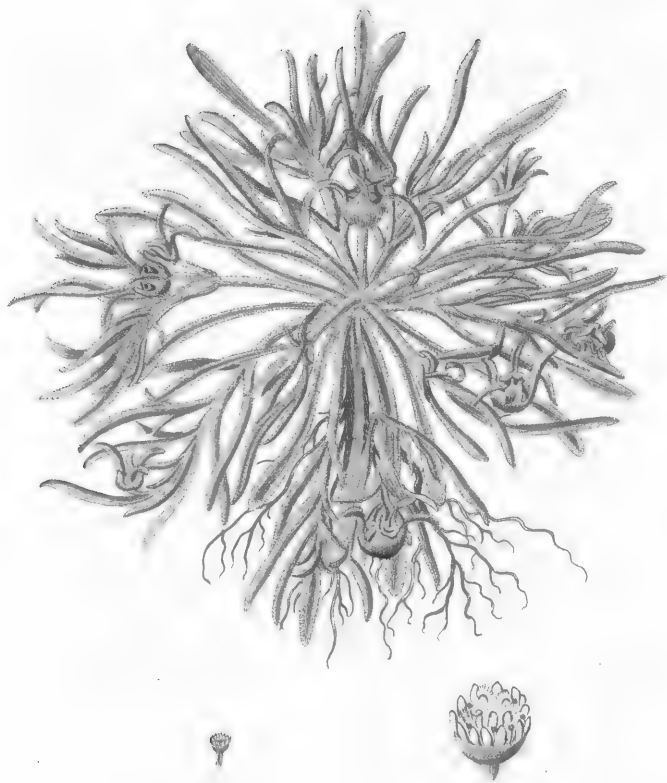
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Tab. 6



Phlox subulata L.

the 1990s, the number of people aged 65 and over in the UK has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1998) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively; health care should be provided in the community wherever possible; and health care should be tailored to the needs of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the number of older people in care homes; and to increase the number of older people who are able to live independently.

The strategy is a landmark document, which sets out a clear vision for the future of health care for older people. It is a document that should be read by all those who are involved in the care of older people. It is a document that should be used to guide the development of health care services for older people. It is a document that should be used to ensure that the needs of older people are met, and that they are able to live independently and actively.

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Tab. 7.



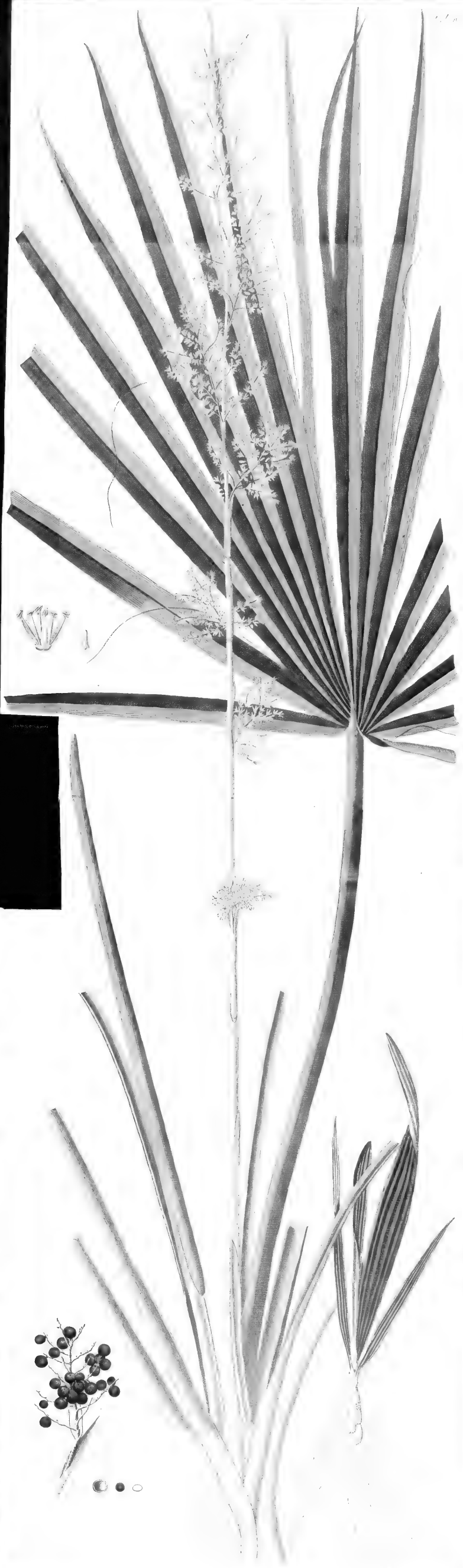
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams. This includes a comparison of sales from different markets and product lines. The analysis shows that while sales in the domestic market have remained stable, there has been a significant increase in international sales, particularly in emerging markets.

The third section focuses on the company's operating expenses. It details the costs associated with production, distribution, and administrative functions. The author notes that while production costs have increased due to rising raw material prices, the company has managed to offset this by optimizing its supply chain and reducing waste.

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance. It states that despite the challenges faced, the company has achieved a strong return on investment and is well-positioned for future growth. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to continue to innovate and expand its market reach.

1172







Tab. 10.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the growth of the public sector. The public sector has grown from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000.

Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. The number of people employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000.

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A sixteenth reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. The number of people employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000.



Boerhaavia decurva



Iris sibirica

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. This process involves ten distinct steps, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate how they are applied in a real-world business context.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of accounts. It distinguishes between assets, liabilities, and equity, and further breaks these down into current and non-current categories. The text explains how these classifications affect the balance sheet and how they are used to calculate key financial ratios.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the ethical responsibilities of accountants. It stresses that accountants must adhere to a strict code of ethics, including honesty, objectivity, and confidentiality. The author argues that maintaining high ethical standards is essential for the trust and credibility of the accounting profession.



Stemaria bulbosa L. 1753. Tab. 13. Fig. 1.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue and expenses for the period. It includes a table showing the following data:

Category	Amount
Revenue	\$1,200,000
Cost of Goods Sold	\$750,000
Gross Profit	\$450,000
Operating Expenses	\$300,000
Net Income	\$150,000

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the company's financial performance and a recommendation for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to focus on cost reduction and revenue growth to improve its overall profitability.



Hibiscus floribundus

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Clovia pinnata

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the concept of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation in society and security in old age' (Department of Health 1999, p. 10). The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to participate fully in society' (Department of Health 1999, p. 10).

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Carota sativa
Linnæus

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy for older people is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their communities. The strategy for older people is a key document for the health care system, and it sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

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Monarda fistulosa - *Prodr. Acad. Sci. Philad.*



Verbena officinalis

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any variances.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes by emphasizing the role of financial reporting in decision-making and the overall success of the business.

Tab. 22.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the use of statistical software to identify trends and anomalies. The third part provides a comprehensive overview of the results, including a detailed breakdown of the findings and their implications for the organization. Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations designed to improve future data collection and analysis processes.



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In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This includes steps such as identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, and recording transactions. Each step is explained with clear examples and practical advice to help readers understand the process thoroughly.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It discusses how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This classification is crucial for determining the company's financial health and its ability to meet its obligations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in financial reporting. The author encourages readers to apply these principles in their own accounting practices to ensure the reliability of their financial data.



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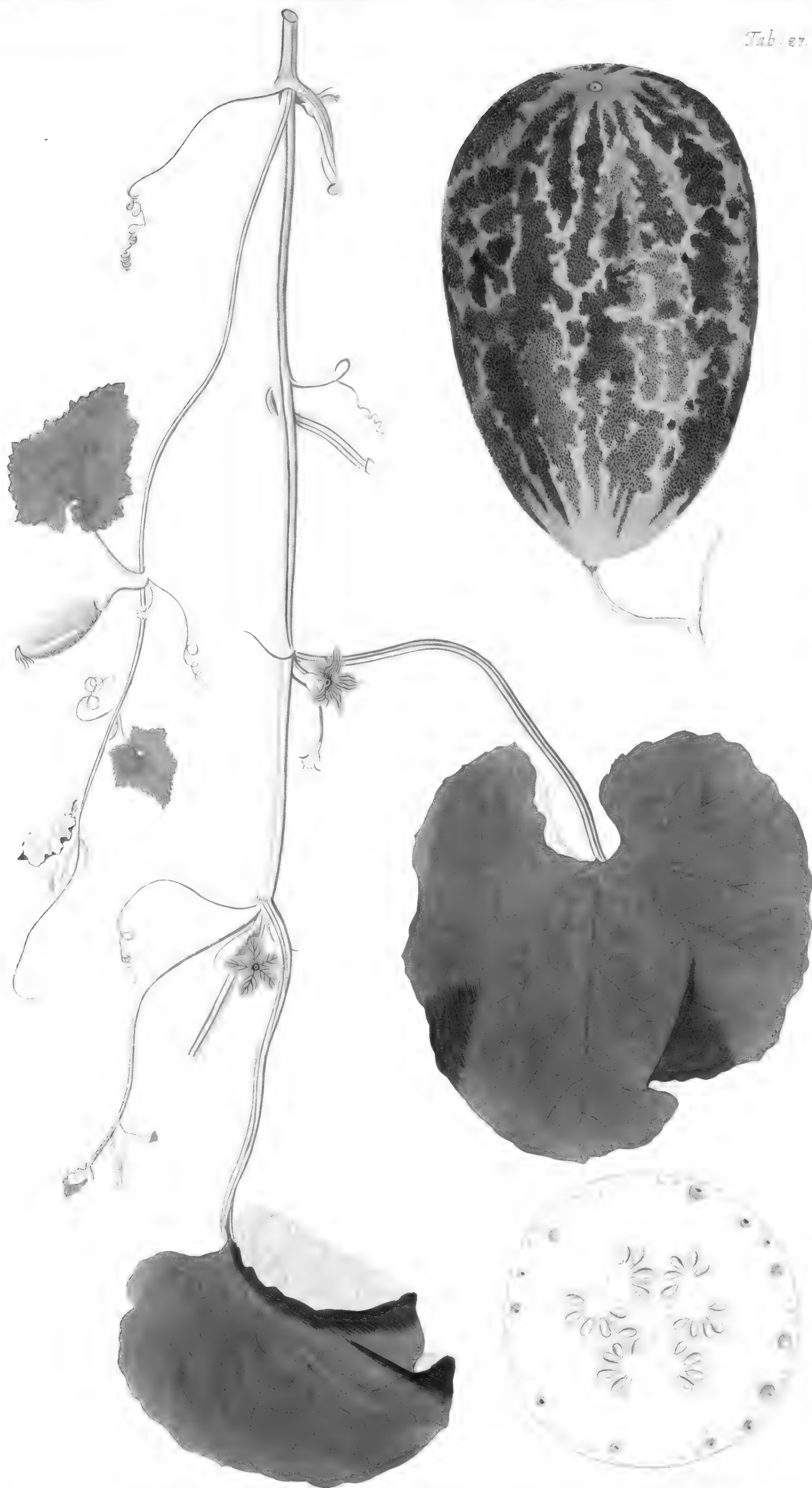
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In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounts affected by each transaction and then moves on to recording the transactions in the journal. The next steps involve posting the journal entries to the ledger and calculating the balances for each account. The final steps of the cycle are preparing the trial balance and then the financial statements, which provide a clear picture of the company's financial health.

The document concludes by offering some practical tips for students. It suggests that they should practice regularly and pay attention to the details of each transaction. It also encourages them to seek help from their instructors if they are unsure about any part of the process. Finally, it reminds them that accounting is not just a set of rules to follow, but a way of thinking that helps in understanding the business world.



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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

Next, the document outlines the process of reviewing and auditing the records. It suggests that a regular schedule should be established for reviewing the books, and that an independent auditor should be engaged to verify the accuracy of the entries. This helps to identify any discrepancies or errors early on.

The document also addresses the issue of handling disputes or disagreements. It advises that all parties involved should communicate openly and honestly, and that any conflicts should be resolved through mutual agreement and fair negotiation. It stresses the importance of maintaining a professional and cooperative attitude throughout the process.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the significance of good record-keeping practices. It states that accurate records are essential for the success of any business or organization, as they provide a clear and reliable picture of financial performance and help to build trust and confidence among stakeholders.



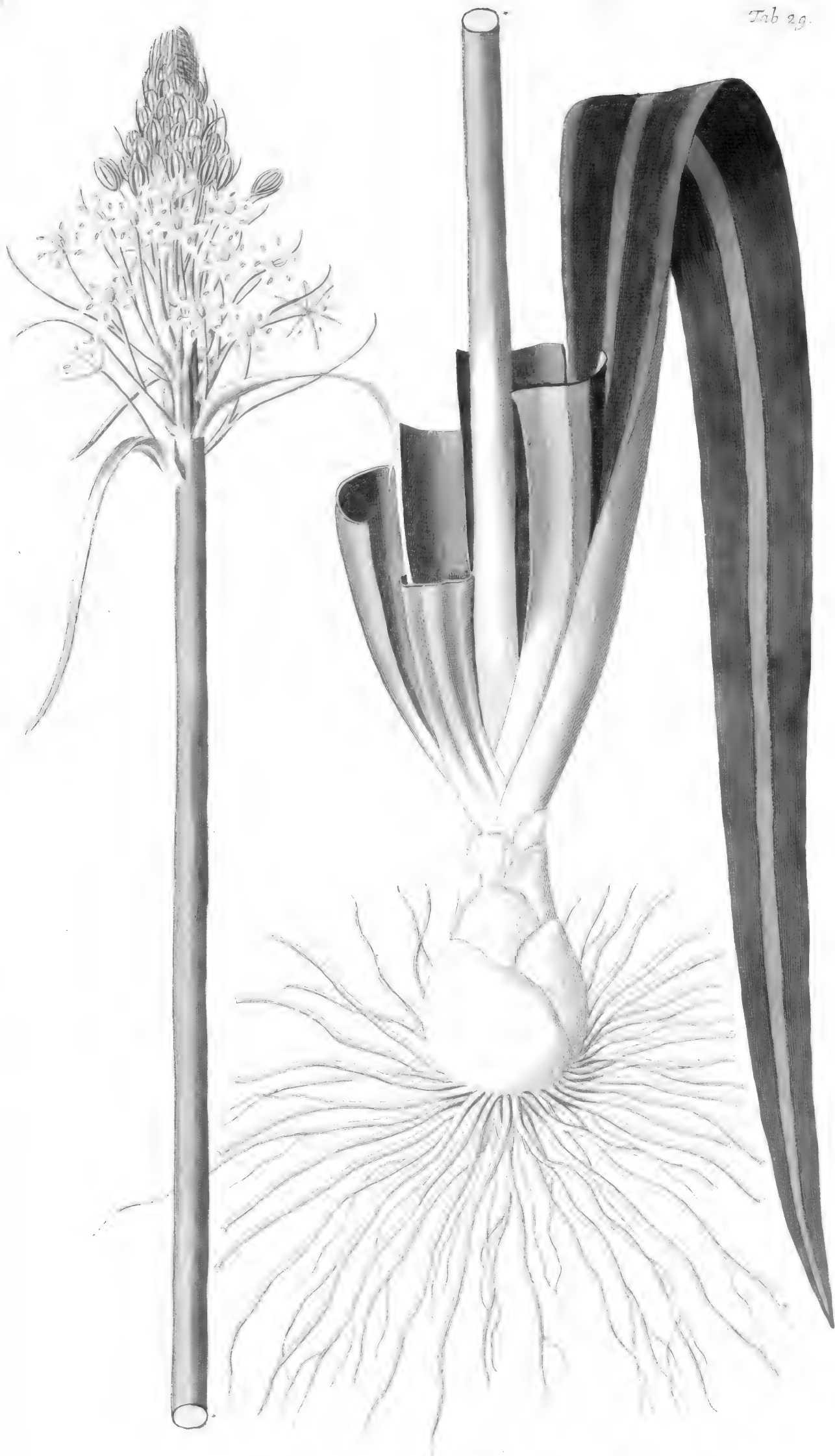
Orchidopsis hybridus

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Secondly, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews of financial records, potential errors or discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and prevents the accumulation of mistakes.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. The financial landscape is constantly evolving, and organizations must adapt to these changes to ensure compliance and accurate reporting.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the key principles and practices for effective financial record-keeping. It serves as a valuable guide for anyone responsible for managing an organization's finances, ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.



Orchidopsis longicollata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and the role of the accounting department in providing timely reports to management.

In the second section, the focus is on budgeting and financial forecasting. It details how the budget is prepared based on historical data and market trends. The document explains the process of allocating resources and monitoring actual performance against the budget. It also discusses the impact of external factors on financial outcomes and the need for regular reviews and adjustments.

The third section covers the internal control system. It describes the various checks and balances in place to prevent fraud and errors. Key areas of focus include the procurement process, inventory management, and the handling of cash. The document highlights the importance of segregation of duties and the regular auditing of financial records to ensure integrity and transparency.

Finally, the document addresses the reporting requirements. It lists the various reports that are generated, such as the monthly financial statements, the annual budget review, and the tax returns. It also discusses the format and content of these reports, ensuring that they provide clear and concise information to the stakeholders. The document concludes by emphasizing the commitment to high standards of financial management and the continuous improvement of the accounting processes.



Salvia officinalis

the following: $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2 \cup \mathcal{L}_3 \cup \mathcal{L}_4 \cup \mathcal{L}_5 \cup \mathcal{L}_6 \cup \mathcal{L}_7 \cup \mathcal{L}_8 \cup \mathcal{L}_9 \cup \mathcal{L}_{10}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_1 = \{L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_5, L_6, L_7, L_8, L_9, L_{10}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_2 = \{L_{11}, L_{12}, L_{13}, L_{14}, L_{15}, L_{16}, L_{17}, L_{18}, L_{19}, L_{20}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_3 = \{L_{21}, L_{22}, L_{23}, L_{24}, L_{25}, L_{26}, L_{27}, L_{28}, L_{29}, L_{30}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_4 = \{L_{31}, L_{32}, L_{33}, L_{34}, L_{35}, L_{36}, L_{37}, L_{38}, L_{39}, L_{40}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_5 = \{L_{41}, L_{42}, L_{43}, L_{44}, L_{45}, L_{46}, L_{47}, L_{48}, L_{49}, L_{50}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_6 = \{L_{51}, L_{52}, L_{53}, L_{54}, L_{55}, L_{56}, L_{57}, L_{58}, L_{59}, L_{60}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_7 = \{L_{61}, L_{62}, L_{63}, L_{64}, L_{65}, L_{66}, L_{67}, L_{68}, L_{69}, L_{70}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_8 = \{L_{71}, L_{72}, L_{73}, L_{74}, L_{75}, L_{76}, L_{77}, L_{78}, L_{79}, L_{80}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_9 = \{L_{81}, L_{82}, L_{83}, L_{84}, L_{85}, L_{86}, L_{87}, L_{88}, L_{89}, L_{90}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{10} = \{L_{91}, L_{92}, L_{93}, L_{94}, L_{95}, L_{96}, L_{97}, L_{98}, L_{99}, L_{100}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{11} = \{L_{101}, L_{102}, L_{103}, L_{104}, L_{105}, L_{106}, L_{107}, L_{108}, L_{109}, L_{110}\}$.

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Let $\mathcal{L}_{15} = \{L_{141}, L_{142}, L_{143}, L_{144}, L_{145}, L_{146}, L_{147}, L_{148}, L_{149}, L_{150}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{16} = \{L_{151}, L_{152}, L_{153}, L_{154}, L_{155}, L_{156}, L_{157}, L_{158}, L_{159}, L_{160}\}$.

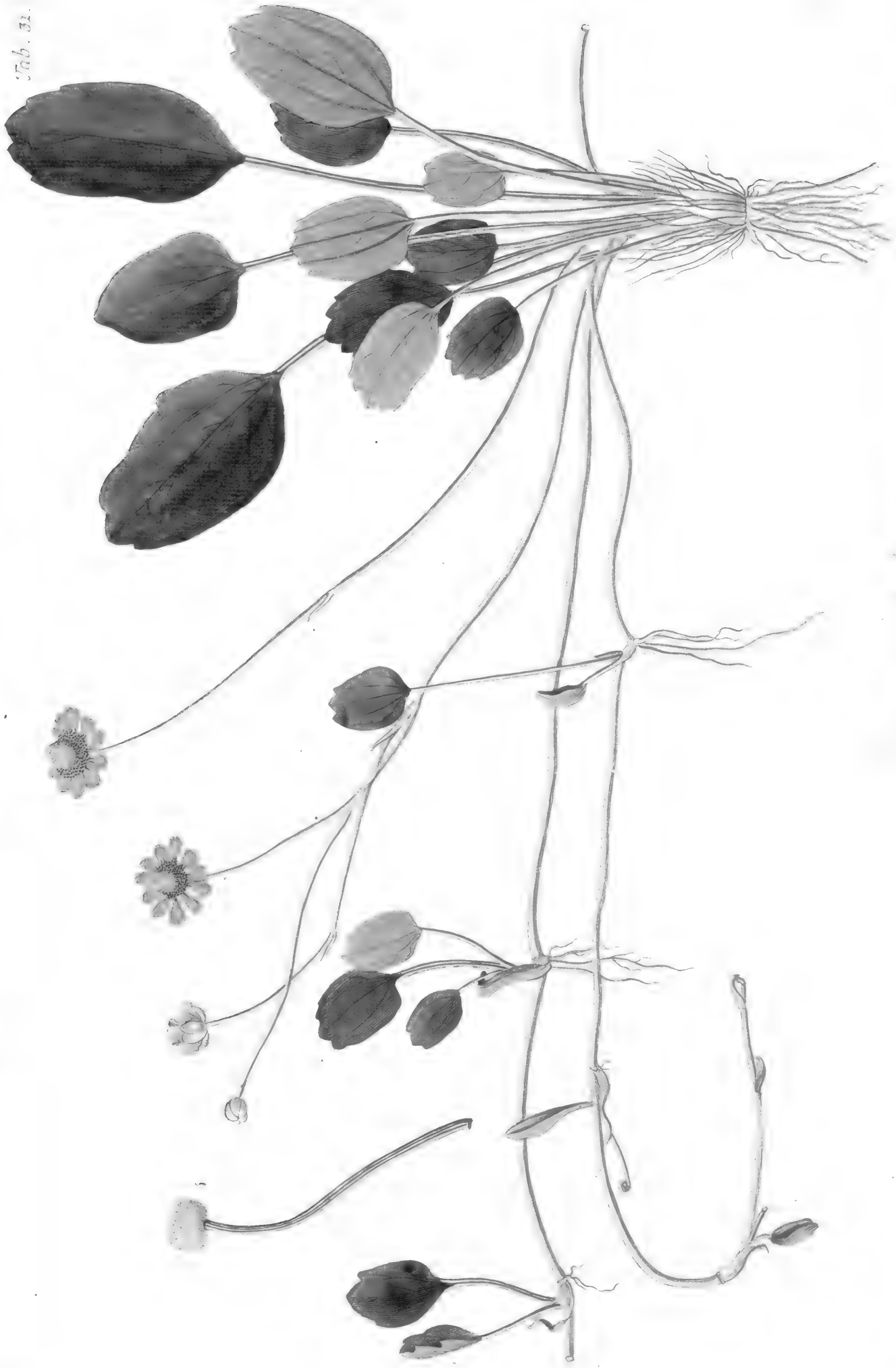
Let $\mathcal{L}_{17} = \{L_{161}, L_{162}, L_{163}, L_{164}, L_{165}, L_{166}, L_{167}, L_{168}, L_{169}, L_{170}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{18} = \{L_{171}, L_{172}, L_{173}, L_{174}, L_{175}, L_{176}, L_{177}, L_{178}, L_{179}, L_{180}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{19} = \{L_{181}, L_{182}, L_{183}, L_{184}, L_{185}, L_{186}, L_{187}, L_{188}, L_{189}, L_{190}\}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{20} = \{L_{191}, L_{192}, L_{193}, L_{194}, L_{195}, L_{196}, L_{197}, L_{198}, L_{199}, L_{200}\}$.

Tab. 31.



Tab. 31.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and the role of the accounting department in providing timely reports to management.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used for data collection and analysis. It describes how primary and secondary data are gathered and how statistical tools are applied to interpret the results. The text highlights the need for a systematic approach to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings. Additionally, it discusses the challenges faced during the data analysis process and offers practical solutions to overcome them.

The third part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a comprehensive overview of the budgeting process, from setting financial goals to monitoring actual performance against the budget. The author also discusses the impact of market fluctuations on the organization's financial health and offers strategies to mitigate risks. The document concludes with a summary of key findings and recommendations for future actions.



Verbena officinalis
L. 1753



[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

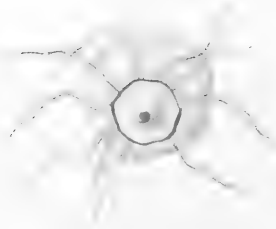


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounting period and ends with the preparation of financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of using the correct accounting methods and the impact of different methods on the financial results.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how to distinguish between current and long-term assets and liabilities, and how to value them appropriately. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of depreciation and amortization, and how these affect the financial statements.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It emphasizes that accurate record-keeping is the foundation of sound financial management, and that regular reconciliation and proper classification of assets and liabilities are essential for producing reliable financial statements.



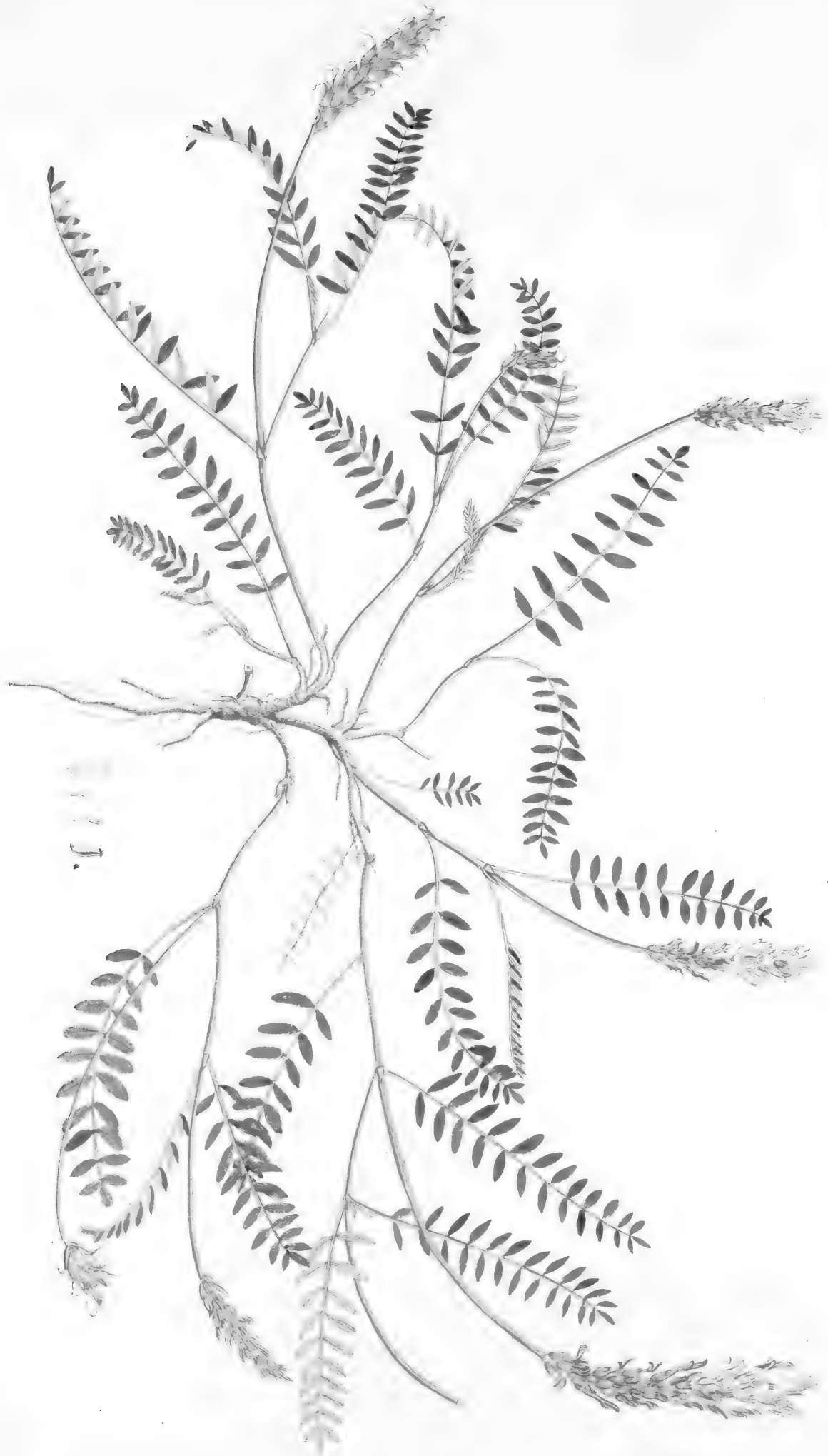
Cyrtandra cyperoides





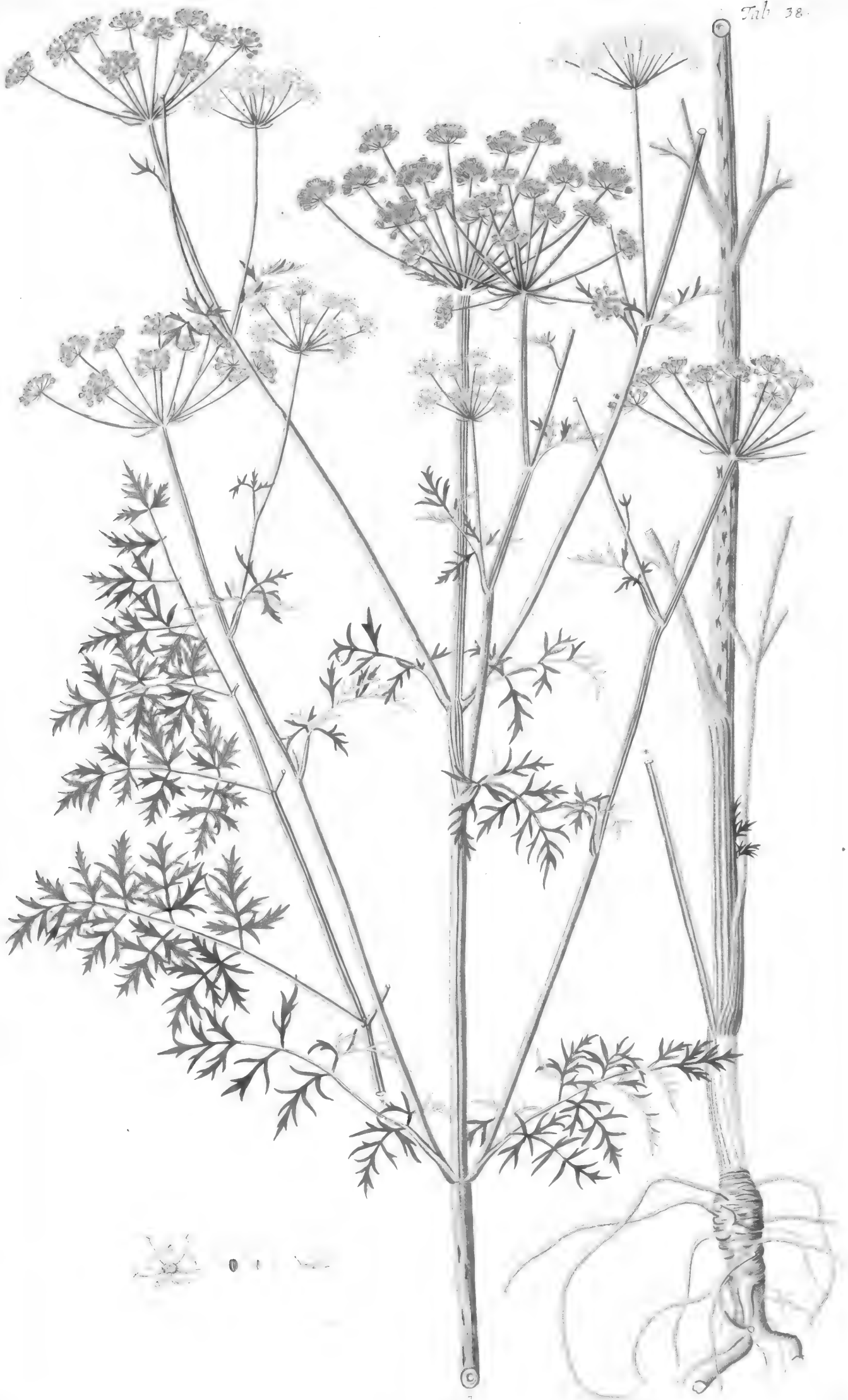
Asium officinale

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies. The third part provides a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from the study, including a detailed breakdown of the data and a discussion of the implications for future research. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a list of references to the literature cited throughout the work.



111 J.

Lupinus Luteus



Ligusticum dauricum

the first two years of life, the child is not yet able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore cannot be taught to stop eating.

At the age of two, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of three, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of four, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of five, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of six, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of seven, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of eight, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of nine, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of ten, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of eleven, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of twelve, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of thirteen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of fourteen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of fifteen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of sixteen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of seventeen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of eighteen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

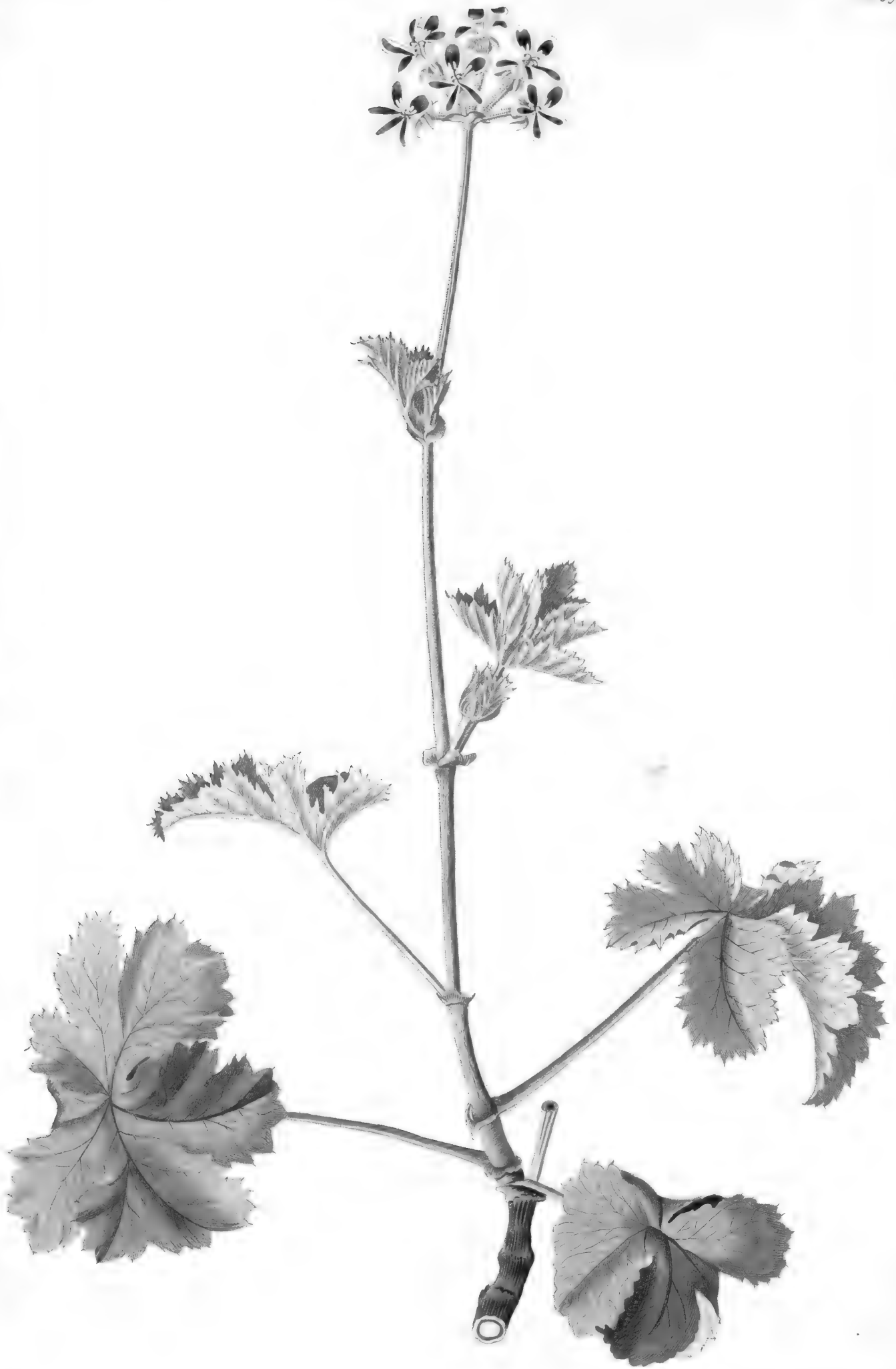
At the age of nineteen, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of twenty, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of twenty-one, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of twenty-two, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.

At the age of twenty-three, the child is able to understand the concept of "no" and therefore can be taught to stop eating.



Geranium

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of journals and ledgers. The second part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process, which is essential for identifying and correcting any discrepancies between the recorded transactions and the actual bank statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to performing a bank reconciliation, including how to compare the bank's records with the company's records and how to adjust for any differences. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a final reminder to always double-check the accuracy of the records.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the health and well-being of older people. The Department of Health (2001) has set out a strategy for the health care of older people, which includes a commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to improve the quality of life of older people; (3) to improve the care and support of older people; (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals; (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people; (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2001) has also set out a number of key objectives for the health care of older people, which include:

- (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- (2) to improve the quality of life of older people;
- (3) to improve the care and support of older people;
- (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals;
- (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people;
- (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2001) has also set out a number of key actions for the health care of older people, which include:

- (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- (2) to improve the quality of life of older people;
- (3) to improve the care and support of older people;
- (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals;
- (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people;
- (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2001) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the health care of older people, which include:

- (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- (2) to improve the quality of life of older people;
- (3) to improve the care and support of older people;
- (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals;
- (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people;
- (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2001) has also set out a number of key indicators for the health care of older people, which include:

- (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- (2) to improve the quality of life of older people;
- (3) to improve the care and support of older people;
- (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals;
- (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people;
- (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2001) has also set out a number of key messages for the health care of older people, which include:

- (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- (2) to improve the quality of life of older people;
- (3) to improve the care and support of older people;
- (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals;
- (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people;
- (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2001) has also set out a number of key conclusions for the health care of older people, which include:

- (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- (2) to improve the quality of life of older people;
- (3) to improve the care and support of older people;
- (4) to improve the training and education of health care professionals;
- (5) to improve the research and development in the care of older people;
- (6) to improve the public and professional awareness of the needs of older people.

Tab. 41.



Salvia aethiops

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In addition, it is crucial to review these records regularly to identify any discrepancies or errors. This proactive approach can prevent potential issues from escalating. Furthermore, keeping records organized and accessible is essential for efficient financial management.

The second section focuses on the importance of budgeting. A well-defined budget allows you to allocate funds effectively and avoid overspending. It provides a clear financial roadmap, helping you stay on track with your goals. Regularly comparing actual spending against the budget can help you make necessary adjustments.

Another key aspect is the importance of saving for the future. Establishing an emergency fund can provide a safety net in case of unexpected expenses. Additionally, contributing to retirement plans can help you secure your financial future. It's important to start saving early and consistently to take full advantage of compounding interest.

Finally, the document concludes by highlighting the value of seeking professional advice. A financial advisor can provide personalized guidance based on your specific needs and goals. They can help you navigate complex financial decisions and ensure you are making the most of your resources.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The text outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial data.

In the second part, the author provides a detailed analysis of the current economic environment and its impact on business operations. This section includes a thorough examination of market trends, consumer behavior, and the challenges faced by businesses in a competitive landscape. The author offers practical advice and strategies to help businesses navigate these challenges and seize opportunities for growth.

The third part of the document focuses on the legal and regulatory aspects of business. It covers the various laws and regulations that govern business activities, from contract law to tax regulations. The author provides clear explanations of these legal requirements and offers guidance on how to ensure compliance, thereby minimizing the risk of legal disputes and penalties.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed throughout the text. It reiterates the importance of a proactive and strategic approach to business management and offers final thoughts on the future of business in a rapidly changing world.

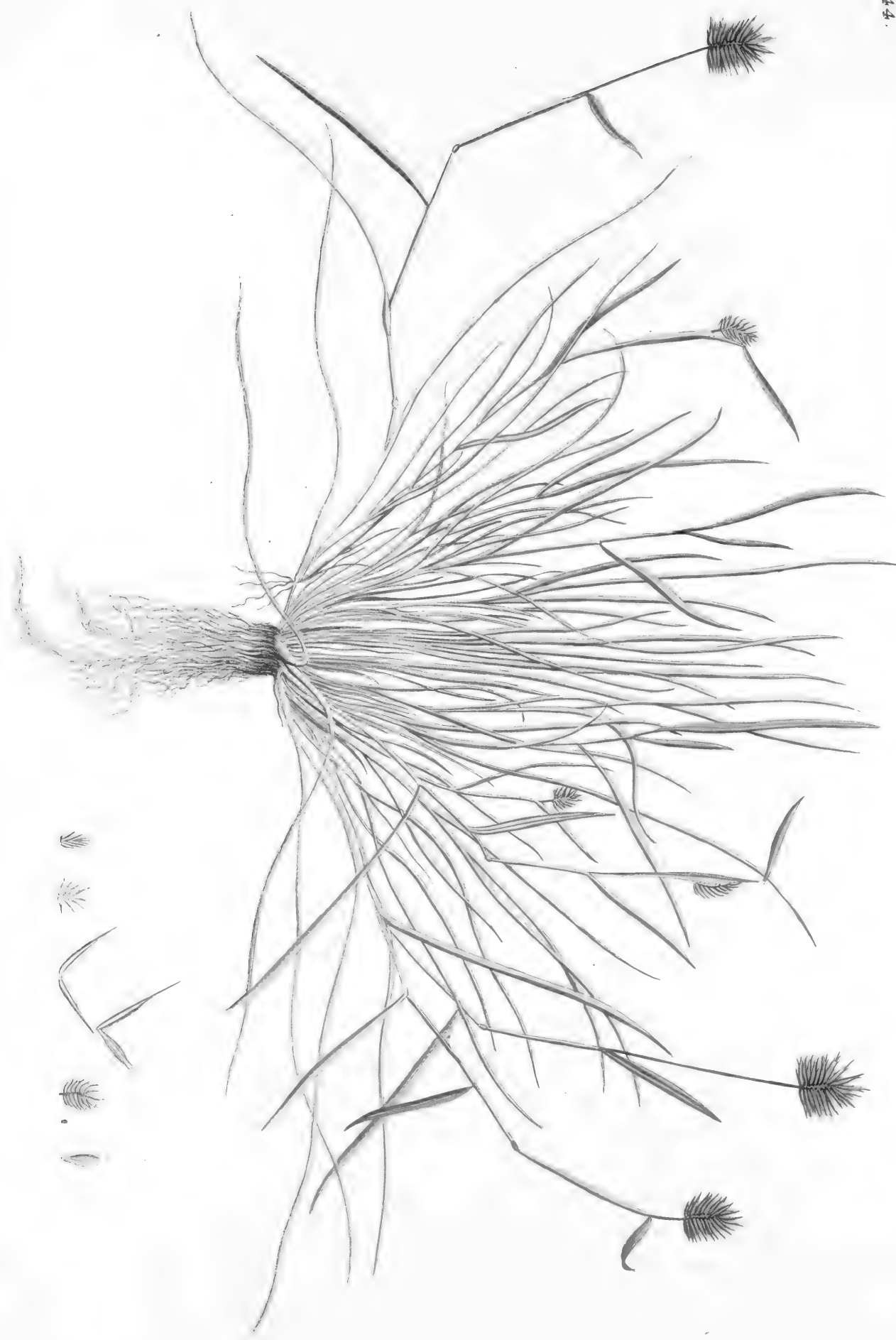


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records.

In the second part, the author talks about the challenges of managing a large organization. One of the main challenges is the coordination of different departments and ensuring that everyone is working towards the same goals. The author suggests that clear communication and a strong organizational structure are essential for success.

The third part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the business. It discusses the importance of budgeting and how it helps in controlling costs and maximizing profits. The author also mentions the need for a good understanding of the market and the competition to make informed financial decisions.

Finally, the author concludes by stating that success in business is not just about financial gain but also about the well-being of the employees and the community. A business should strive to be a responsible citizen and contribute to the development of the society it operates in.



Scirpus prostratus
Lamour.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and the role of the accounting department in providing timely reports to management.

In the second section, the focus is on budgeting and financial forecasting. It details how the budget is prepared and how it is used to monitor the company's financial performance against its goals. The document also discusses the various factors that can affect the budget and the strategies used to manage these risks.

The third section covers the internal control system. It describes the various controls in place to prevent fraud and ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes the segregation of duties, the approval process for transactions, and the regular audits conducted by the internal audit department.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for all employees to adhere to the financial policies and procedures outlined in the document. It stresses the importance of transparency and accountability in all financial dealings.

Tab. 46.



Larix laricina



Celastrus scandens

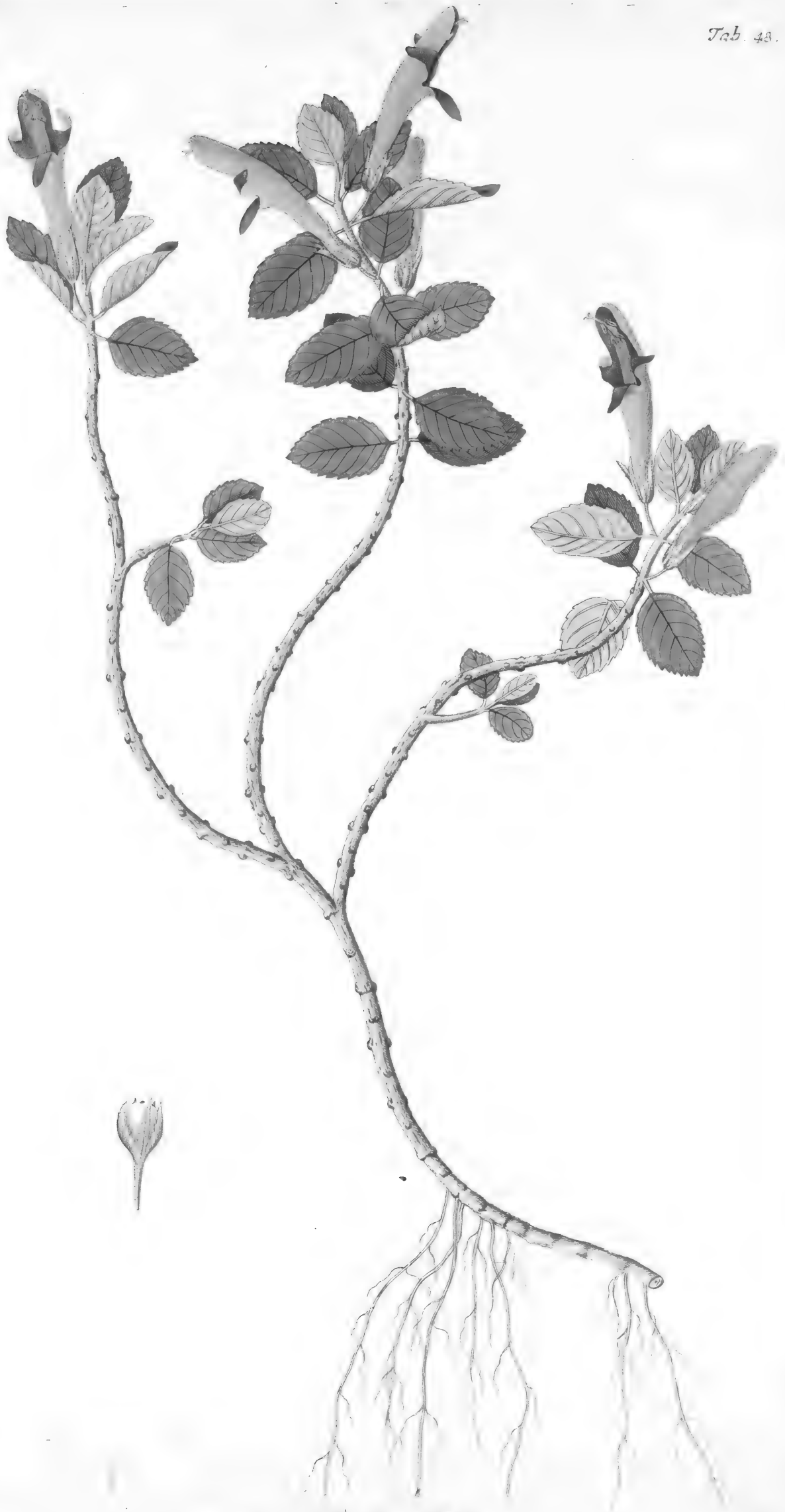


Asplenium

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any significant variances.

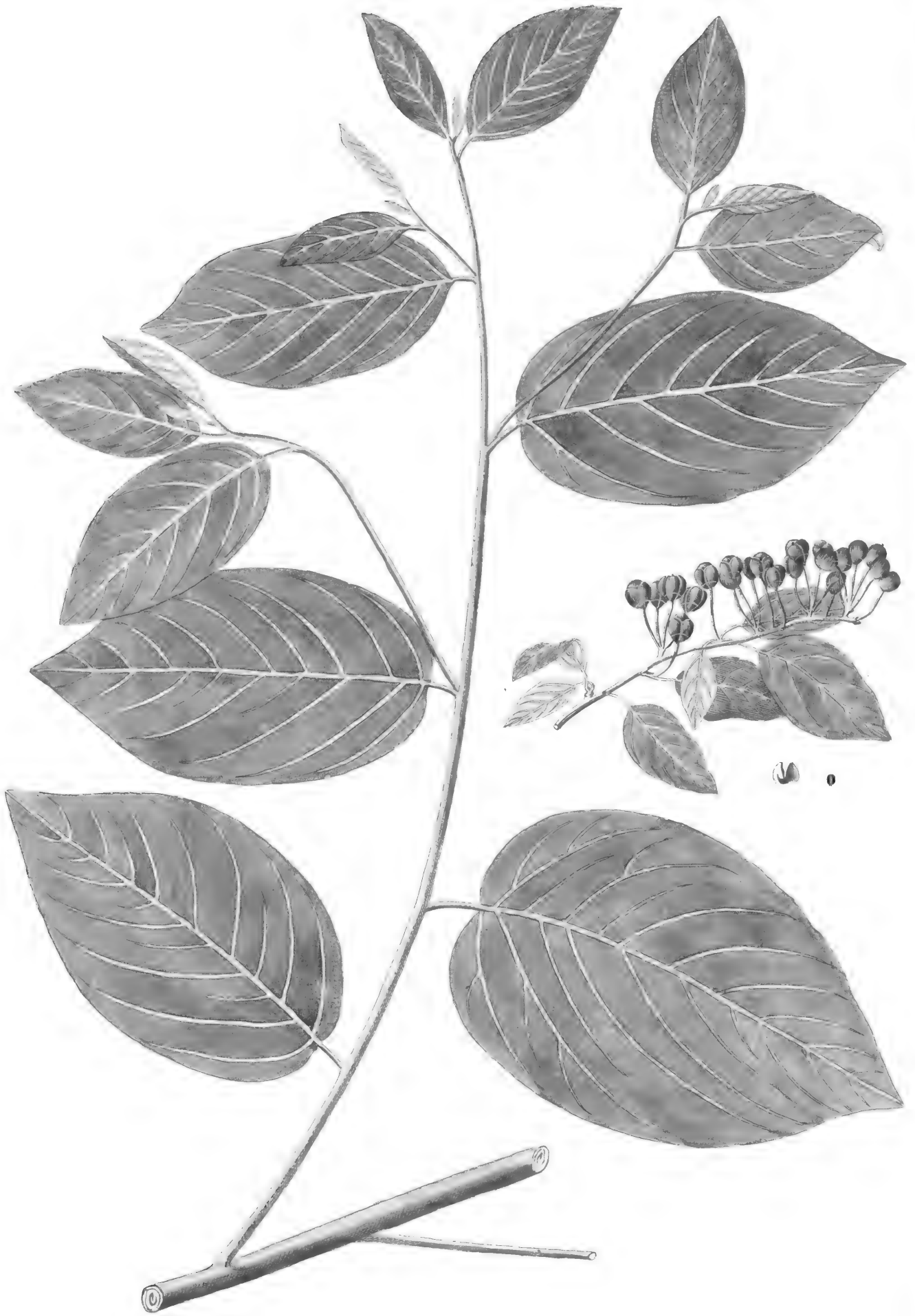
The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements for the financial statements. It outlines the format and content of the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement, and provides guidance on how to present the information in a clear and concise manner. It also discusses the importance of providing a clear and detailed explanation of the company's financial position and the factors that have influenced its performance.



Rosa blanda



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of journals and ledgers. The second part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process, which is essential for identifying and correcting errors. It describes how to compare the company's records with bank statements and other external sources to ensure that the numbers match. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and the role of management in overseeing the financial reporting process. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for the company to implement these practices consistently.





Aster multiflorus

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Salvia frutescens = TAMMOM FRANKOUARE

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of this population. This paper discusses the need for a new approach to the care of older people, and the need for a new approach to the care of older people.

The paper is divided into three sections. The first section discusses the need for a new approach to the care of older people, and the need for a new approach to the care of older people.

The second section discusses the need for a new approach to the care of older people, and the need for a new approach to the care of older people.

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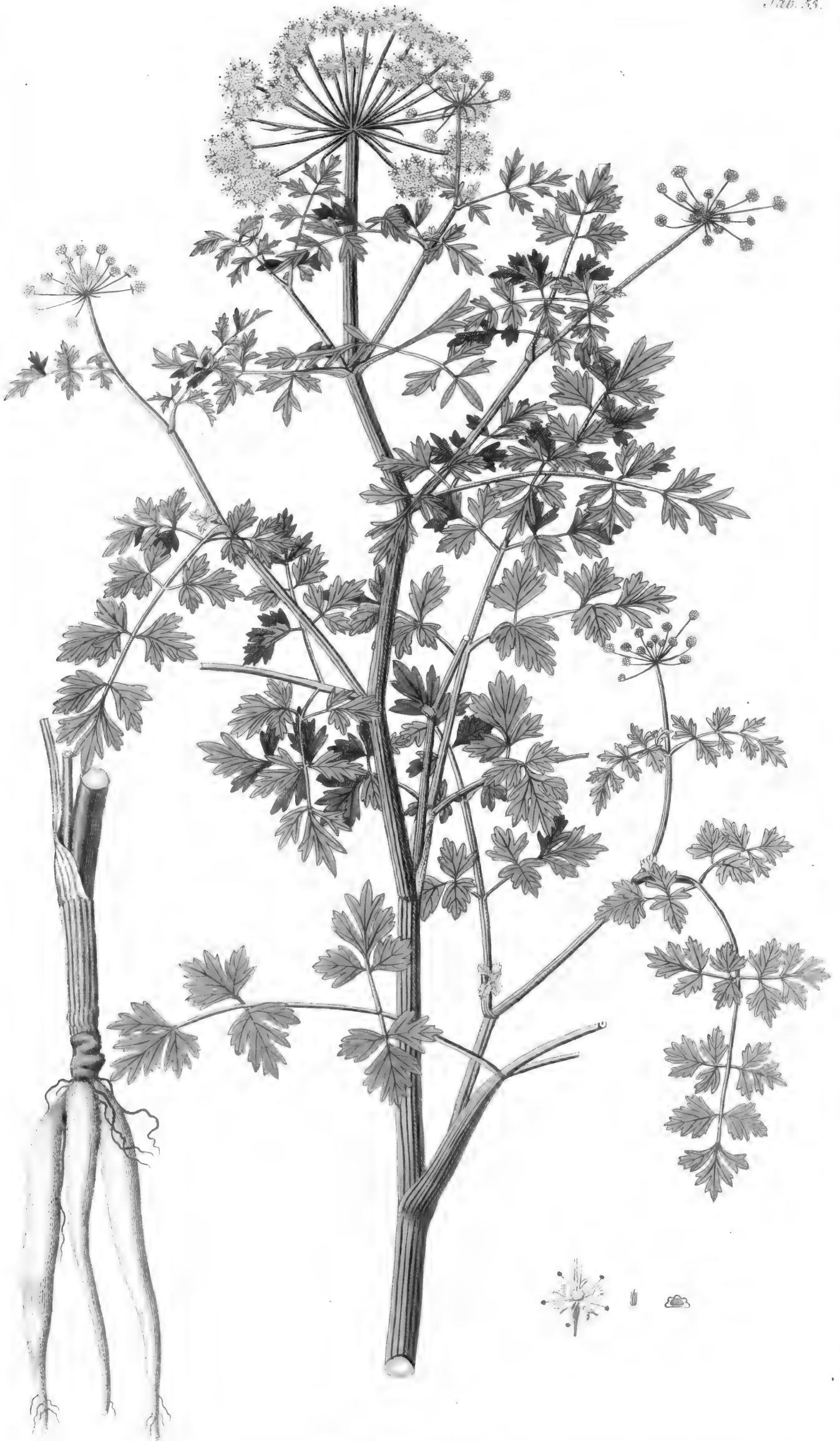
The paper concludes with a discussion of the need for a new approach to the care of older people, and the need for a new approach to the care of older people.



Cistus angustifolius

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Daucus carota

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the various accounting methods used in the industry. This includes a comparison of different costing systems, such as job costing and process costing, and explains how they are applied in various business contexts. The text also covers the treatment of different types of assets and liabilities, and how they are valued for financial reporting purposes.

The third part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of accounting, including the preparation of financial statements and the use of accounting software. It provides step-by-step instructions on how to calculate key financial ratios and indicators, and discusses the implications of these results for management decision-making. The author also touches upon the legal and ethical responsibilities of accountants, and the importance of maintaining confidentiality and objectivity in their work.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed and offers some final thoughts on the future of accounting. It suggests that as technology continues to advance, accountants will need to stay updated on the latest trends and developments in the field. The author also encourages students to pursue further education and professional certification to enhance their skills and knowledge in accounting.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping and the importance of regular reconciliations.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to interpret the various components of the financial statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It provides a step-by-step guide to calculating key financial ratios and metrics, such as the current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, and return on assets. The document also discusses the implications of these ratios and how they can be used to assess the financial health and performance of the organization.

The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements for the financial statements. It outlines the format and content of the financial statements, including the required disclosures and the role of the auditor. It also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting, and provides guidance on how to communicate the results of the financial analysis to stakeholders.



Quercus tinctoria

the book is a very good one, and it is a pity that it is so short.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt and invoice should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that deal with a large volume of transactions, as it helps in identifying discrepancies and ensuring compliance with tax regulations.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting and financial forecasting. It suggests that businesses should regularly review their financial statements to assess their current financial health and make necessary adjustments to their budget. This involves comparing actual performance against the budgeted figures and identifying areas where costs are exceeding expectations.

The document also highlights the significance of maintaining a strong relationship with creditors and suppliers. It advises businesses to communicate openly and honestly about their financial situation, especially if they are facing difficulties. This can help in negotiating more favorable terms and avoiding legal actions that could harm the business's reputation.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the need for transparency and accountability in financial management. It encourages businesses to provide clear and concise reports to their stakeholders, including investors and board members. This not only builds trust but also ensures that everyone is on the same page regarding the company's financial performance and future prospects.



Salvia silvestris

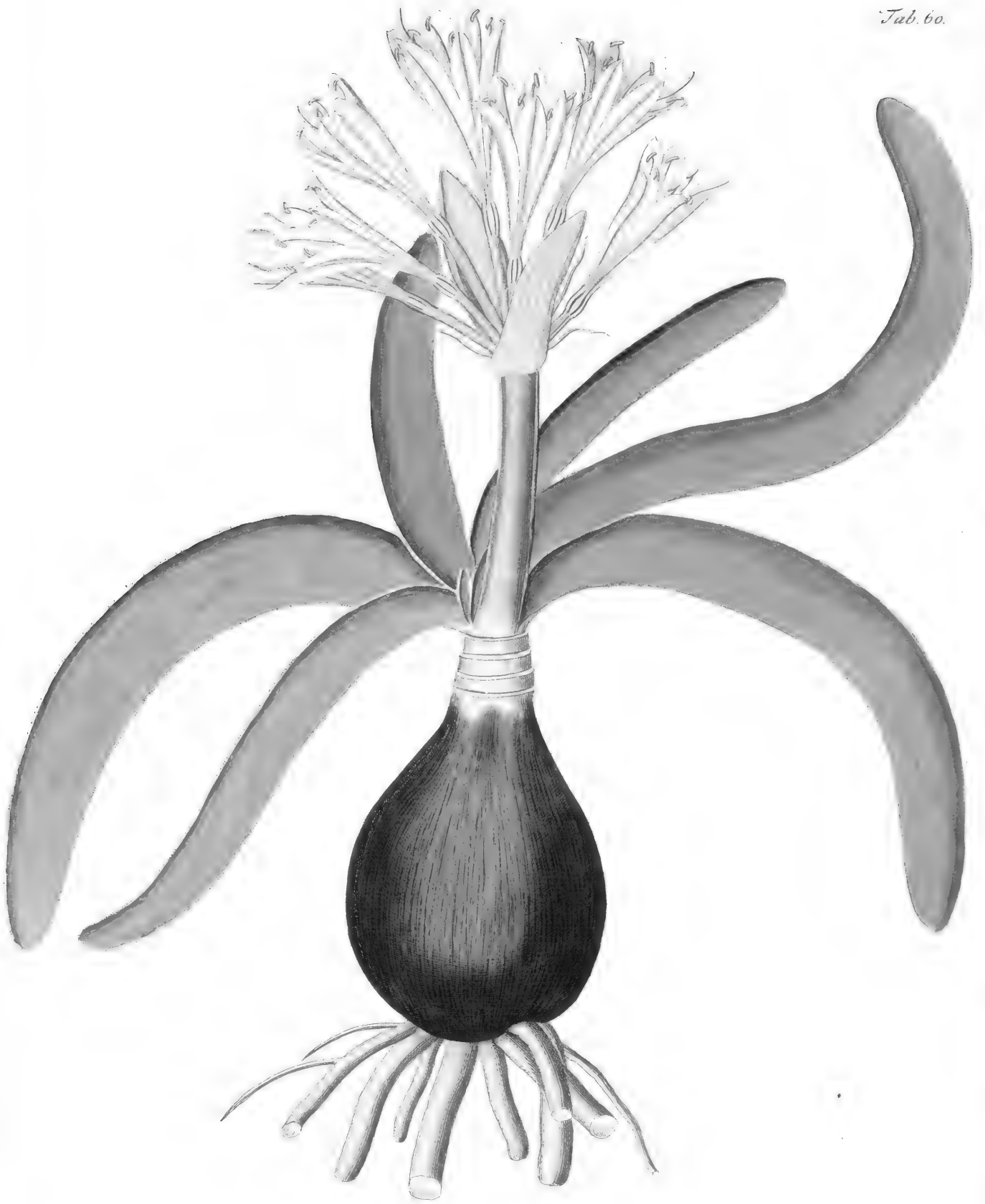
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

Secondly, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews of financial records, potential errors or discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and prevents the accumulation of mistakes.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of staying organized. Keeping all receipts, invoices, and supporting documents in a systematic and accessible manner is crucial for efficient record-keeping. This organization not only simplifies the auditing process but also provides a clear trail of financial activity.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of best practices for financial record-keeping. By adhering to these guidelines, individuals and businesses can ensure that their financial records are accurate, reliable, and easy to manage.

Tab. 60.



Handwritten text, likely a species name or artist's signature, is faintly visible at the bottom center of the page.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of journals and ledgers. The second part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process. It explains how to compare the company's records with bank statements and other external sources to identify any discrepancies. This process is crucial for detecting errors and preventing fraud. The document provides a step-by-step guide to performing a reconciliation, including how to identify and investigate any differences. The final part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits. It explains that audits are necessary to ensure that the financial records are accurate and that the company is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The document provides a list of common audit procedures and explains how to prepare for an audit. It also discusses the importance of maintaining a strong internal control system to prevent errors and fraud. Overall, the document provides a comprehensive guide to financial record-keeping and reconciliation, and is an essential resource for any business owner or manager.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, supplier payments, and customer orders. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members. The goal is to create a clear and concise record that can be used for various purposes, such as tax reporting, budgeting, and performance analysis.

The second part of the document focuses on the importance of regular communication and reporting. It stresses that management should be kept informed of the company's financial status at all times. This is achieved through the preparation of regular reports, such as monthly financial statements and quarterly summaries. These reports provide a comprehensive overview of the company's performance and help identify areas where improvements can be made. The document also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability, encouraging all employees to take responsibility for their actions and report any potential issues or discrepancies. By maintaining open lines of communication, the company can ensure that everyone is working towards the same goals and that any problems are addressed promptly.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some final thoughts on the importance of financial management. It reiterates that accurate record-keeping and regular reporting are essential for the success of any business. It also encourages the company to continue to refine its financial processes and to seek out new opportunities for growth and innovation. The document concludes with a statement of confidence in the company's ability to achieve its long-term goals through diligent financial management and a commitment to excellence in all aspects of its operations.



Plantago virginica

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies early on.

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The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It discusses how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This section is crucial for understanding the balance sheet and how it reflects the financial position of a company at a given time.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in financial reporting. The author encourages readers to apply these principles in their own accounting practices to ensure the reliability of their financial data.



Malva sylvestris

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams. This includes a comparison of sales from different markets and product lines. The analysis shows that while sales in the domestic market have remained stable, there has been a significant increase in international sales, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

The third section focuses on the company's expenses and cost management strategies. It identifies areas where costs have increased, such as raw materials and labor, and discusses the measures being taken to mitigate these increases. The author also mentions the implementation of new software systems to streamline operations and reduce overhead costs.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and a forecast for the upcoming year. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to maintain its growth trajectory despite the challenges posed by the current economic environment. The forecast predicts a steady increase in revenue and a controlled increase in expenses, leading to a healthy profit margin.



Castanea corymbosa

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Tab. 65. 1



Lotus corniculatus L.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2001) has set out a strategy for the UK, which includes a commitment to 'improve the health and quality of life of older people'. The strategy also includes a commitment to 'ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible'. This paper reports on a study that was conducted in order to explore the health and social care needs of older people in the UK.

Methodology

Design

The study was a cross-sectional survey of the health and social care needs of older people in the UK.

The survey was conducted in 2001 and 2002, and involved 10,000 older people aged 65 and over.

The survey was conducted in order to explore the health and social care needs of older people in the UK.

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The third section focuses on the classification of accounts. It distinguishes between assets, liabilities, and equity, and further breaks these down into current and non-current categories. The text explains how these classifications affect the balance sheet and how they are used to calculate key financial ratios.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the ethical responsibilities of accountants. It stresses that accountants must adhere to a strict code of ethics and maintain the highest standards of integrity and objectivity in all their work. This is essential for maintaining the trust of stakeholders and ensuring the accuracy of financial reporting.



Amelanchier canadensis

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any significant variances.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future actions. It highlights the strengths of the company's financial management and identifies areas where further attention is needed. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of regular financial reviews and the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely information to management.



Ranunculus repens

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The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements for the financial statements. It outlines the format and content of the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement, and provides guidance on how to present the information in a clear and concise manner. It also discusses the importance of providing a management discussion and analysis to accompany the financial statements, which should provide a detailed explanation of the company's financial results and the factors that have influenced them.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and the role of the accounting department in providing timely reports to management.

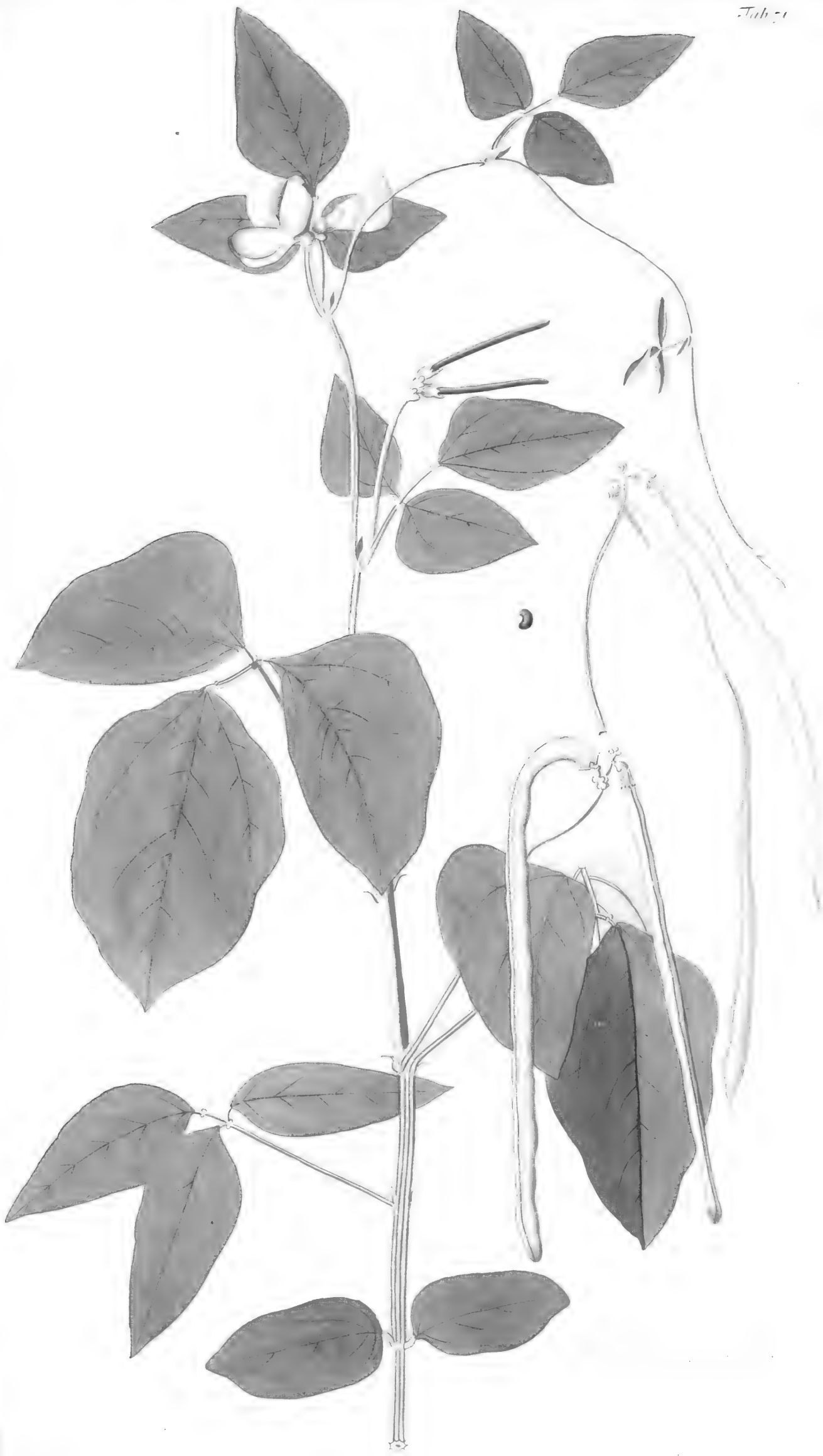
In the second section, the focus is on budgeting and financial forecasting. It details how the budget is prepared and how it is used to monitor the organization's financial performance. The document highlights the need for regular reviews and adjustments to the budget to reflect changes in the business environment. It also discusses the various tools and techniques used for financial analysis and reporting.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of financial control and risk management. It describes the internal control system and the measures taken to prevent fraud and misappropriation of assets. The document also discusses the role of the audit committee in overseeing the financial reporting process and ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in financial management.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for all employees to adhere to the financial policies and procedures. It stresses that sound financial management is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of the organization. The document is signed by the Chief Financial Officer and the Controller.



Mimosa biuncinata



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and the role of the accounting department in providing timely reports to management.

In the second section, the focus is on budgeting and financial forecasting. It details how the budget is prepared and how it is used to monitor the company's financial performance against its goals. The document also discusses the various factors that can affect the budget and the strategies used to manage these risks.

The third part of the document covers the internal control system. It describes the various controls in place to prevent fraud and ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes the segregation of duties, the approval process for transactions, and the regular audits conducted by the internal audit department.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for all employees to adhere to the financial policies and procedures outlined in the document. It stresses that everyone has a role to play in maintaining the financial health of the organization.



Urtica dioica

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

Furthermore, the document outlines the various methods used to record transactions, such as the double-entry system, which ensures that the accounting equation remains balanced. It also discusses the use of journals and ledgers to organize and summarize the data collected from various sources.

In addition, the text addresses the challenges of handling complex transactions and the importance of clear communication between different departments within the organization. It suggests that implementing a robust internal control system can help mitigate the risk of fraud and ensure that all transactions are properly authorized and recorded.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the accounting process and the role of the accountant in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial information provided to management and external stakeholders.



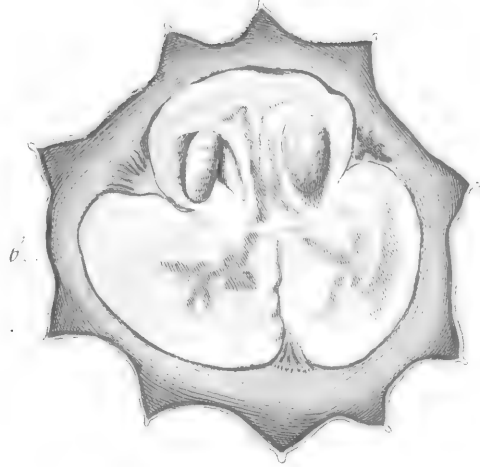
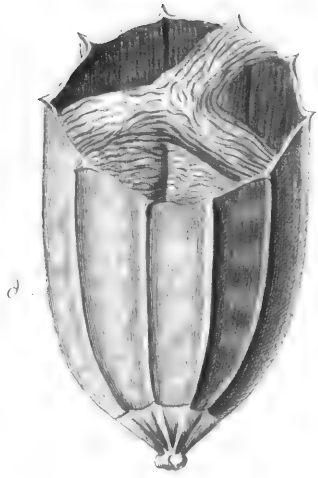
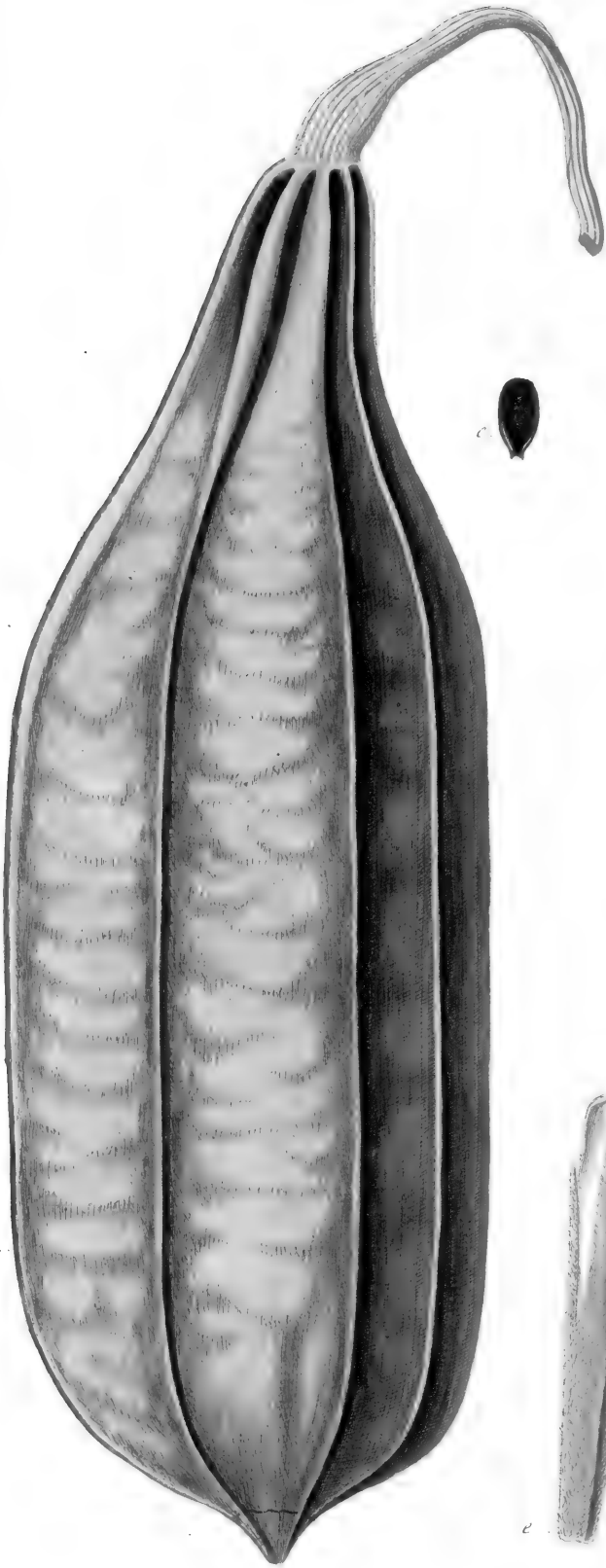
17

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

Secondly, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews of financial records, potential errors or discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and prevents the accumulation of mistakes.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of staying organized. Keeping all receipts, invoices, and supporting documents in a systematic and accessible manner is crucial for efficient record-keeping. This organization not only simplifies the auditing process but also provides a clear trail of financial activity.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of best practices for financial record-keeping. By adhering to these guidelines, individuals and businesses can ensure that their financial records are accurate, reliable, and easy to manage.



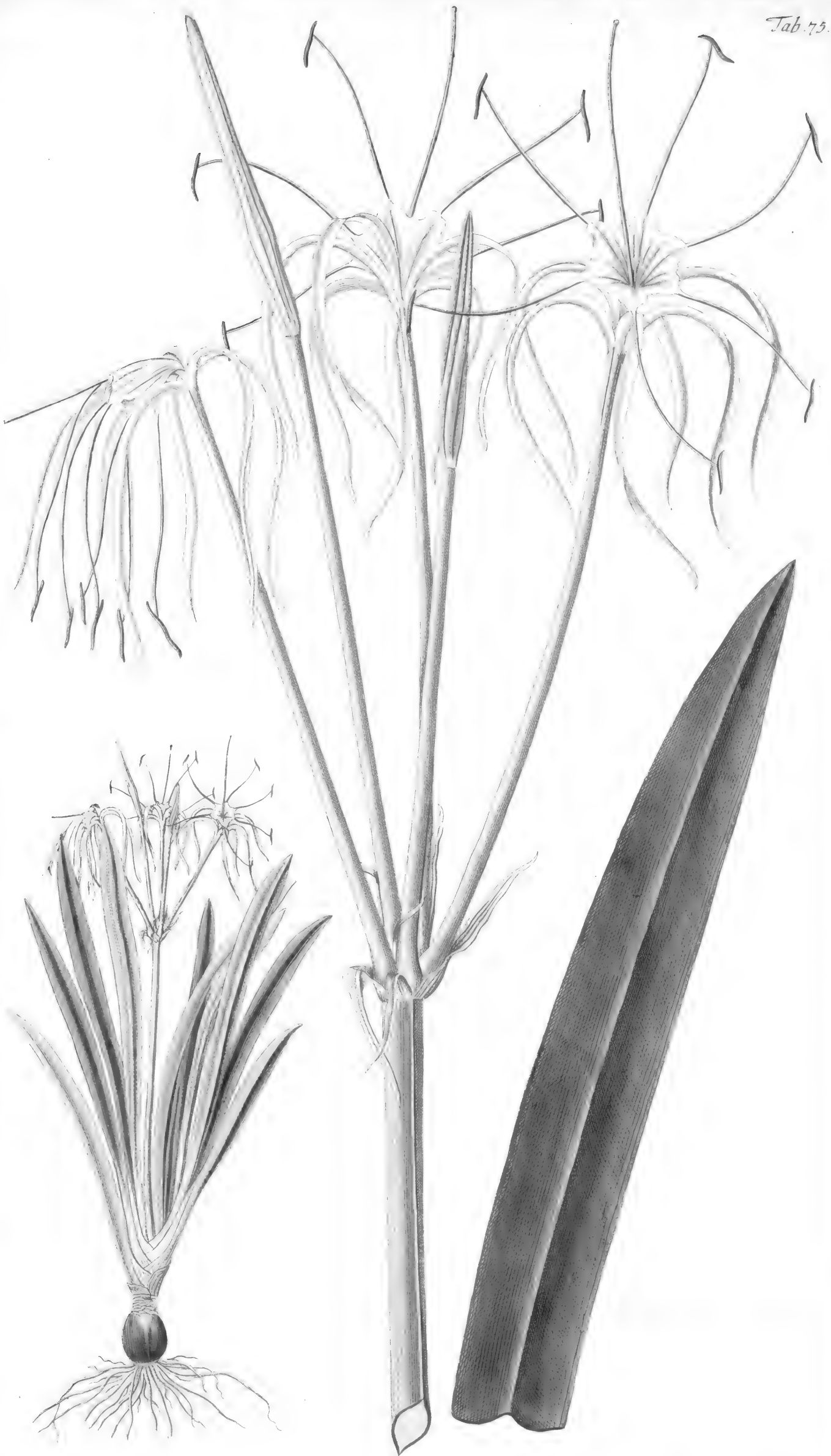
Carthagenensis

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also serves as a legal safeguard in case of an audit. The text further explains that regular reconciliation of accounts is essential to identify any discrepancies early on, preventing them from escalating into larger issues.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounting period and ends with the preparation of financial statements. Each step is explained in a clear, step-by-step manner, ensuring that even those who are new to accounting can follow along. The author also includes practical examples to illustrate how each step is applied in a real-world scenario.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It discusses the difference between current and non-current assets, as well as current and non-current liabilities. The author provides a list of common items that fall into each category, along with their respective accounting treatments. This section is particularly useful for students who are learning how to classify different types of transactions.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points covered in the previous sections. It reiterates the importance of accuracy and consistency in accounting, and encourages students to practice regularly to build their skills. The author also provides a list of resources for further study, including textbooks, online courses, and professional organizations.



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In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams. This includes a comparison of sales from different markets and product lines. The analysis shows that while sales in the domestic market have remained stable, there has been a significant increase in international sales, particularly in emerging markets.

The third section focuses on the company's operating expenses. It identifies the major cost centers and discusses strategies to optimize resource allocation. The author notes that while some expenses are fixed, others are variable and can be managed more effectively through better procurement and operational efficiency.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance. It states that despite some challenges, the company has achieved a steady growth in profitability over the period. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to continue this upward trend in the coming years.



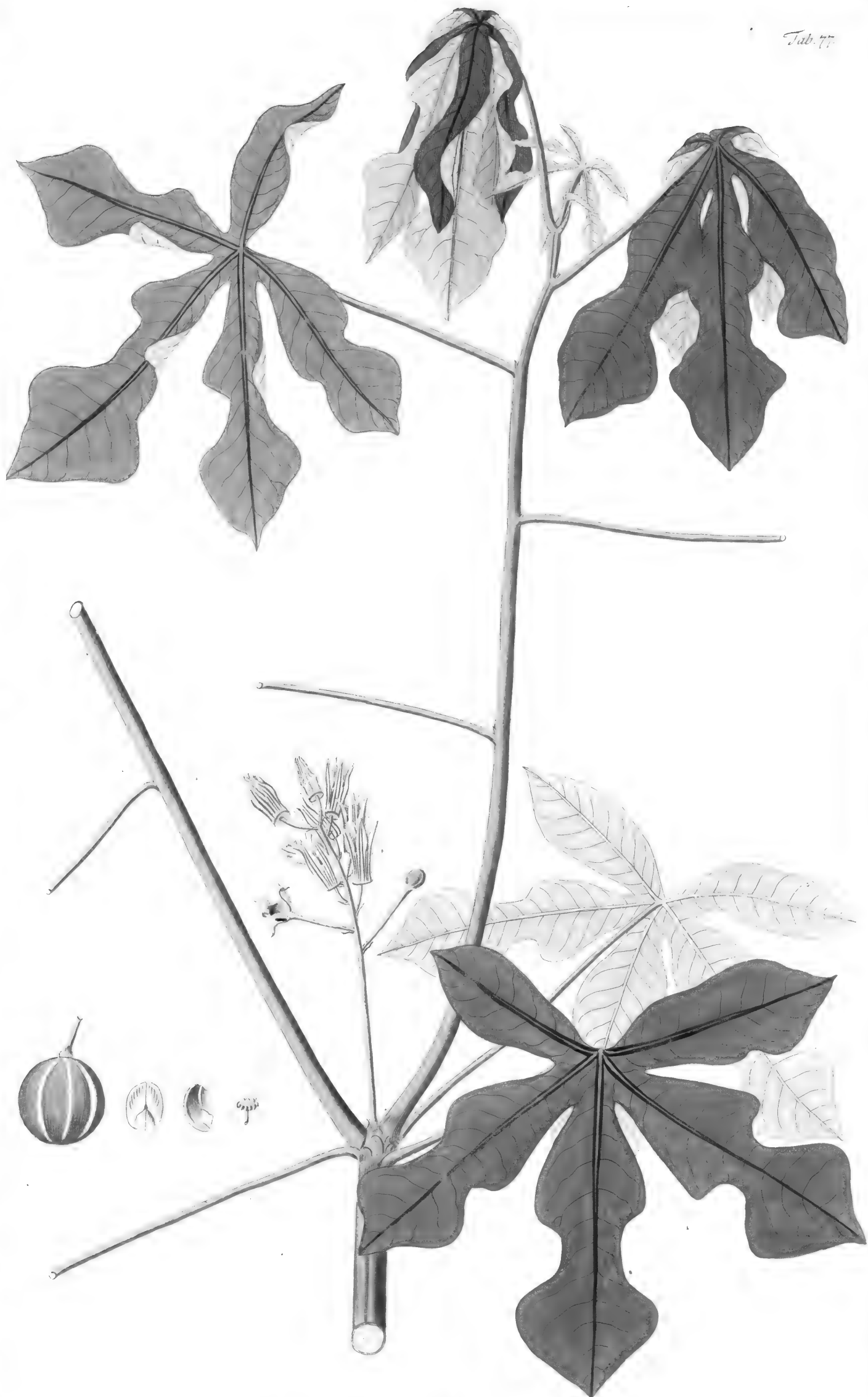
Rhus typhina L.

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In addition, the document highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It states that all stakeholders, including management and investors, should have access to clear and concise financial statements. This helps in making informed decisions and building trust in the organization's financial health. The document also mentions the importance of adhering to relevant accounting standards and regulations to ensure compliance and avoid legal penalties.

Overall, the document serves as a comprehensive guide for anyone involved in financial management. It provides practical advice and best practices that can help organizations maintain accurate records, ensure transparency, and comply with regulatory requirements. By following these guidelines, organizations can effectively manage their finances and achieve long-term success.

Tab. 77



Albizia cathartica

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In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams. This includes a comparison of sales from different markets and product lines. The analysis shows that while sales in one region have increased, there has been a corresponding decline in another, which may be due to market saturation or increased competition.

The third part of the report focuses on the company's expenses and cost management. It details the various overhead costs and how they have changed over the period. The author notes that while some costs have remained stable, others have increased significantly, which has impacted the overall profit margin. Strategies for cost reduction are discussed, including renegotiating contracts and optimizing operational processes.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the company's financial performance and outlook for the future. It states that despite the challenges, the company has managed to maintain a strong position in the market. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to continue to grow and succeed in the coming years, provided that the current strategies are maintained and adjusted as needed.



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Asperula cynosuroides

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounts.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. This process involves a series of steps that begin with identifying the accounting entity and end with the preparation of financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, including the necessary journal entries and the impact on the accounting equation.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It discusses how to distinguish between current and long-term assets and liabilities, and how to properly value them. The text also covers the treatment of intangible assets and the recognition of liabilities.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the importance of transparency and ethical behavior in accounting. It stresses that accountants have a duty to provide accurate and unbiased information to their stakeholders, and that they should always act in the best interests of the public.



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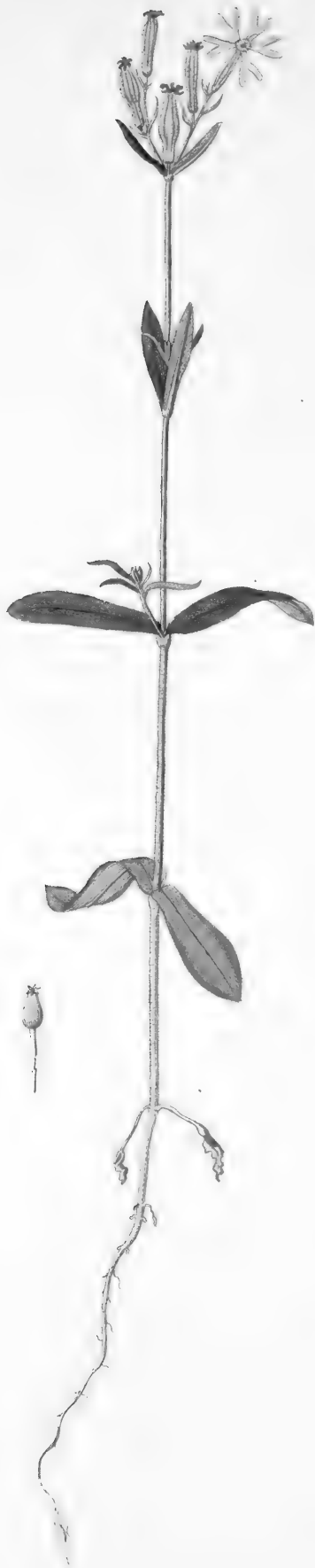
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The third section focuses on the classification of accounts. It distinguishes between assets, liabilities, and equity, and further breaks these down into current and non-current categories. The text explains how these classifications affect the balance sheet and how they are used to calculate key financial ratios.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the ethical responsibilities of accountants. It stresses that accountants must adhere to a strict code of ethics, including the principles of objectivity, integrity, and confidentiality. The author argues that maintaining high ethical standards is essential for earning the trust of clients and the public.

Tab. 81.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These include surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice depends on the specific needs of the study.

The third section provides a detailed overview of the results obtained from the data collection process. It highlights key findings and trends, as well as any unexpected observations. The author also discusses the implications of these findings for future research and practice.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references. The author expresses their gratitude to the participants and the funding agency for their support throughout the project.



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In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This cycle consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, analyzing transactions, recording transactions in the journal, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, and preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process.

The third section focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It covers the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. The author explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and how they provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial health. The importance of comparing these statements with the previous period is also discussed.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a reminder of the importance of accuracy and consistency in accounting. It encourages the reader to apply these principles in their own work and to seek professional advice when needed.

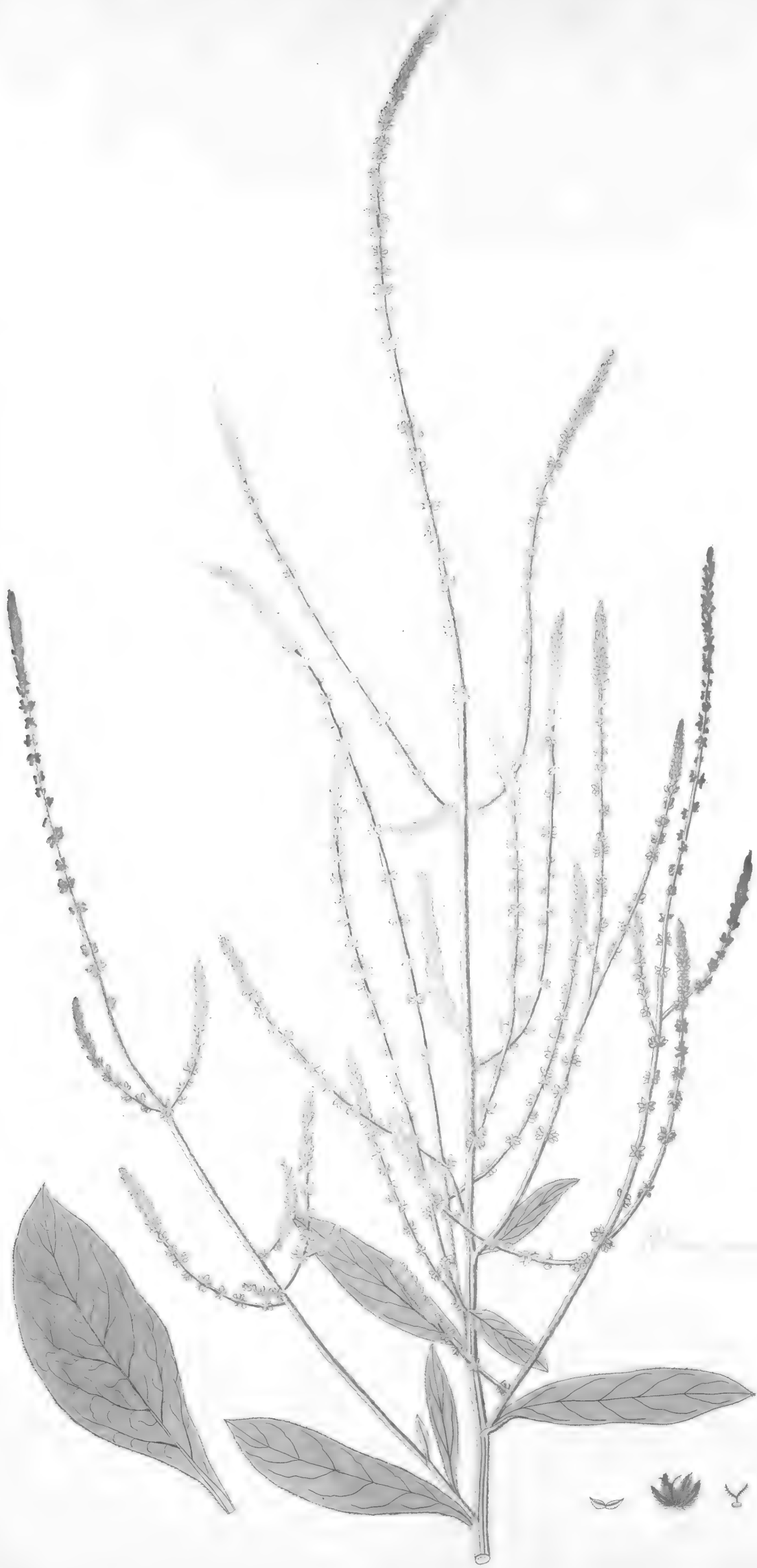


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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, net profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any variances.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future actions. It highlights the strengths of the company's financial management and identifies areas where further attention is needed. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of regular financial reviews and the role of accurate record-keeping in achieving long-term success.





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Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in financial reporting. The author encourages readers to apply these principles in their own accounting practices to ensure the reliability of their financial data.



Salvia officinalis



Verbena officinalis

the fact that the *de novo* synthesis of cholesterol is inhibited by statins.

There is a growing body of evidence that statins may have pleiotropic effects beyond their lipid-lowering effects. In particular, statins have been shown to have beneficial effects on endothelial function, insulin sensitivity, and blood pressure. These effects are thought to be mediated by statins' effects on the endothelium, which is the inner lining of the blood vessels. The endothelium is a critical component of the cardiovascular system, and its dysfunction is a major risk factor for atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular diseases.

Statins have been shown to improve endothelial function in both healthy individuals and in those with cardiovascular disease. This effect is thought to be mediated by statins' effects on the endothelium, which is the inner lining of the blood vessels. The endothelium is a critical component of the cardiovascular system, and its dysfunction is a major risk factor for atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular diseases.

Statins have also been shown to improve insulin sensitivity in both healthy individuals and in those with type 2 diabetes. This effect is thought to be mediated by statins' effects on the endothelium, which is the inner lining of the blood vessels. The endothelium is a critical component of the cardiovascular system, and its dysfunction is a major risk factor for atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular diseases.

Statins have also been shown to lower blood pressure in both healthy individuals and in those with hypertension. This effect is thought to be mediated by statins' effects on the endothelium, which is the inner lining of the blood vessels. The endothelium is a critical component of the cardiovascular system, and its dysfunction is a major risk factor for atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular diseases.

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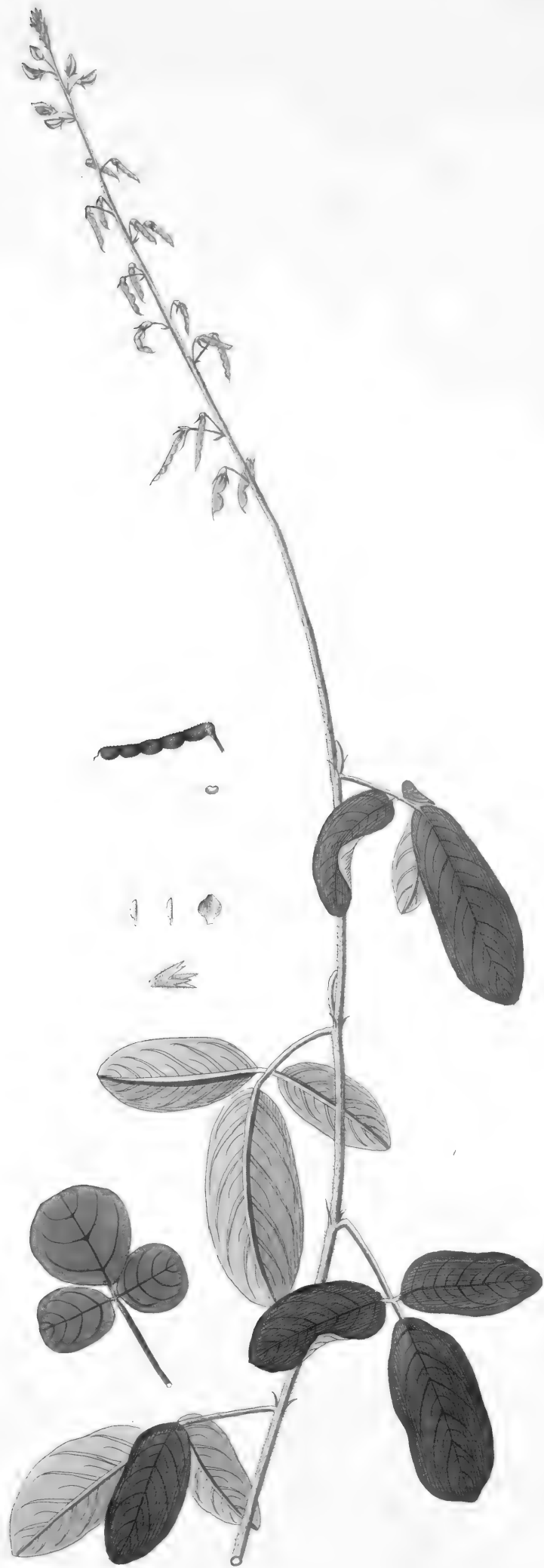
Tanacetum aegyptiacum

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The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps. These steps range from identifying and recording transactions to preparing financial statements and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical tips to help readers understand the process better. The document also discusses the role of various accounting systems and software in streamlining the accounting process and reducing the risk of errors.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of continuous learning and staying updated with the latest developments in accounting. It encourages readers to seek professional advice and training to enhance their skills and knowledge in this field. The document also provides a list of resources and references for further reading and research.



Hedysarum fruticosum

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any significant variances.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future actions. It highlights the strengths of the company's financial management and identifies areas where further attention is needed. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of regular financial reviews and the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely information to management.



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The third part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to the preparation of the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also explains the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes with a discussion of the role of the financial statements in decision-making and in providing information to stakeholders.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health 2000). This paper sets out the authors' views on the implications of the White Paper for the development of a new generation of health professionals.

Background

The White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health 2000) sets out the Government's strategy for addressing the needs of older people. It is a key document in the development of a new generation of health professionals.

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In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained with clear examples and practical advice to help readers understand the process. The importance of using double-entry bookkeeping is also stressed, as it helps in maintaining the balance of the accounts and detecting mistakes.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of accounts and the use of the accounting equation. It explains how to distinguish between assets, liabilities, and equity, and how these are recorded in the T-accounts. The accounting equation is presented as a fundamental principle that must always hold true, providing a useful check for the accuracy of the books.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed and offers some final thoughts on the importance of precision and honesty in accounting. It encourages readers to approach their work with a professional attitude and to seek help when needed to ensure that their financial records are accurate and reliable.



the fact that the *de novo* synthesis of cholesterol is inhibited by the presence of dietary cholesterol. The effect of dietary cholesterol on the synthesis of cholesterol is discussed in more detail below.

The synthesis of cholesterol is regulated by the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase, which is the rate limiting enzyme in the synthesis of cholesterol. The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is regulated by the sterol regulatory element binding protein (SREBP), which is a transcription factor that binds to the sterol regulatory element (SRE) in the promoter region of the HMG-CoA reductase gene.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of cholesterol. When cholesterol levels are low, SREBP is cleaved and the active form of SREBP binds to the SRE, leading to an increase in the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase. When cholesterol levels are high, SREBP is not cleaved and the inactive form of SREBP does not bind to the SRE, leading to a decrease in the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of dietary cholesterol. When dietary cholesterol is high, the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is inhibited. This is thought to be due to the fact that dietary cholesterol increases the levels of cholesterol in the liver, which in turn inhibits the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of statins. Statins are a class of drugs that inhibit the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase. This leads to a decrease in the synthesis of cholesterol, which in turn leads to a decrease in the levels of cholesterol in the blood.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of fibrate. Fibrate is a class of drugs that increase the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase. This leads to an increase in the synthesis of cholesterol, which in turn leads to an increase in the levels of cholesterol in the blood.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of niacin. Niacin is a B-vitamin that increases the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase. This leads to an increase in the synthesis of cholesterol, which in turn leads to an increase in the levels of cholesterol in the blood.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of omega-3 fatty acids. Omega-3 fatty acids are a class of polyunsaturated fatty acids that increase the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase. This leads to an increase in the synthesis of cholesterol, which in turn leads to an increase in the levels of cholesterol in the blood.

The synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase is also regulated by the presence of vitamin D. Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin that increases the synthesis of HMG-CoA reductase. This leads to an increase in the synthesis of cholesterol, which in turn leads to an increase in the levels of cholesterol in the blood.



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Category	Amount
Revenue	\$1,200,000
Cost of Goods Sold	\$750,000
Gross Profit	\$450,000
Operating Expenses	\$300,000
Operating Income	\$150,000
Interest Expense	\$20,000
Income Before Taxes	\$130,000
Taxes	\$30,000
Net Income	\$100,000

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the company's financial performance and a recommendation for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to focus on cost reduction and revenue growth to improve its overall profitability.



Thalictrum medium

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: A Strategy for the 21st Century* (Department of Health 1999).

The White Paper sets out a vision of a society in which older people are able to live well, and to contribute to society. It identifies a number of key areas for action, including:

- Improving the health and well-being of older people.
- Supporting older people to live independently in their own homes.
- Improving the quality of care and services for older people.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the number of older people who are in poor health.
- To reduce the number of older people who are in care.
- To improve the quality of care and services for older people.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions, including:

- Improving the health and well-being of older people.
- Supporting older people to live independently in their own homes.
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The final part of the document discusses the use of financial information for decision-making. It explains how financial data can be used to evaluate investment opportunities, to manage risk, and to make strategic decisions about the company's future. It also discusses the importance of communicating financial information to stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, and management. The document provides a detailed guide to the preparation of financial reports and to the communication of this information to stakeholders.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It states that a well-defined budget is crucial for controlling costs and maximizing resources. The author provides a detailed breakdown of how to allocate funds across different departments and projects, highlighting the need for flexibility in case of unexpected changes. The text also discusses the importance of regular budget reviews to ensure that the organization remains on track.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in financial management. It explores various software solutions that can streamline accounting processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights into the company's financial health. The author notes that while technology offers significant benefits, it also requires a certain level of investment and training to be effective.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for improving financial performance. These include strengthening internal controls, enhancing communication between departments, and fostering a culture of transparency and accountability. The author encourages management to stay proactive and continuously seek ways to optimize financial operations.



Duranta Plumia

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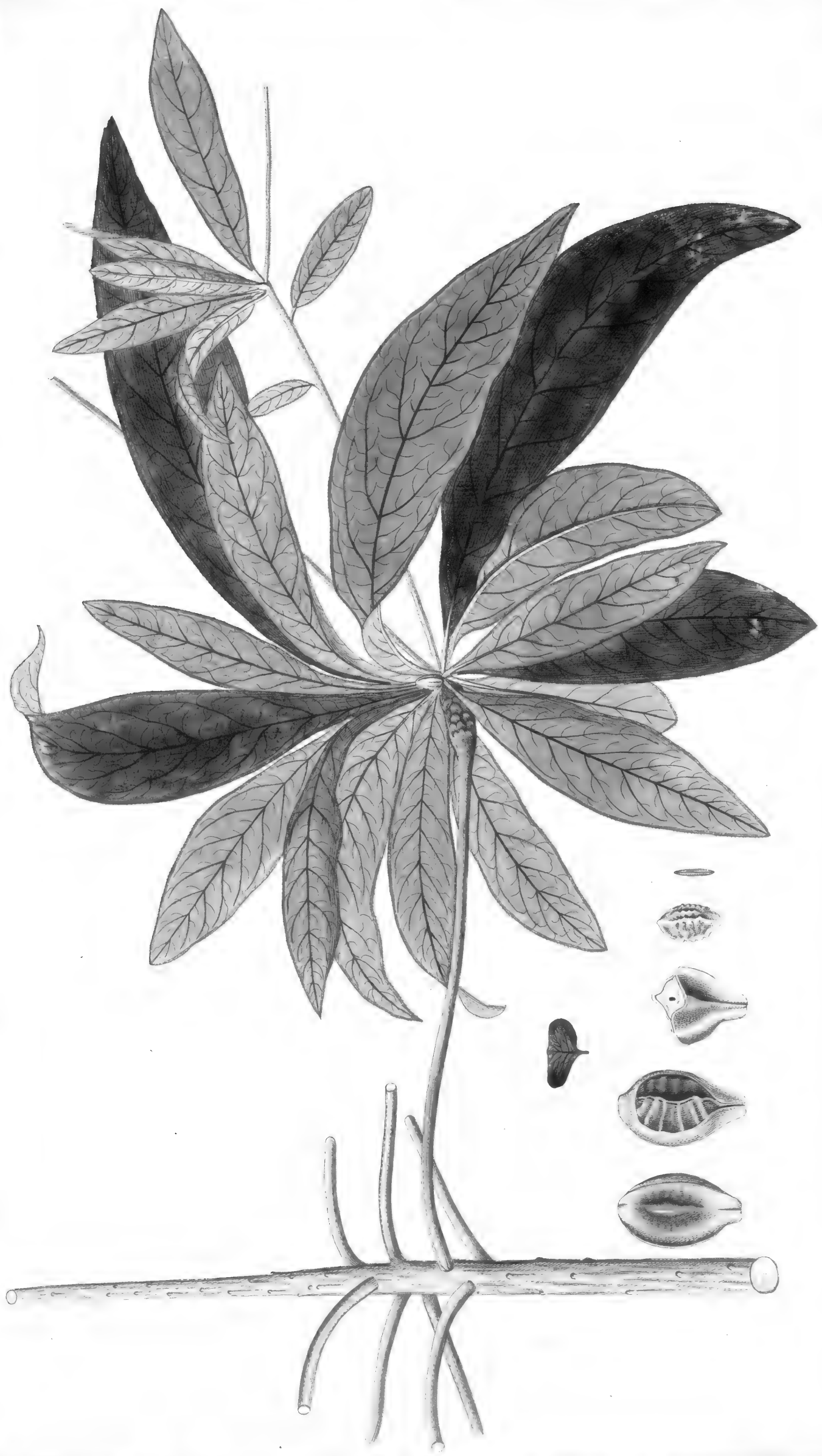
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INDEX

PLANTARUM VOLUM. TERTII.

A	A.	<i>Cucumis pictus.</i>	Tab. 27.
<i>Aroma fetida.</i>		<i>Cyanella capensis.</i>	23.
<i>Ascypha villosa.</i>	Tab. 1.	<i>Cyperus compressus.</i>	12.
<i>Amerylla undulata.</i>	47.		
<i>Amorium Carum.</i>	13.	D.	
- - Zoramber.	4.	<i>Datura inermis.</i>	81.
<i>Angelica lucida.</i>	54.	<i>Daucus polygamon.</i>	78.
<i>Apocynum fibricum.</i>	24.	- - Visaga.	26.
<i>Arisa pedale.</i>	66.	<i>Dolichos foetida.</i>	71.
<i>Asterago aegyptius.</i>	34.	- - transparicus.	70.
<i>Athyria Laccaria.</i>	21.	<i>Dryas grœdes.</i>	68.
- - fulcra.	37.	<i>Dryas Eliis.</i>	99.
	40.		
		E.	
B.		<i>Eigeros aegyptiacus.</i>	19.
<i>Balloa foetida.</i>	42.	- - Geant.	79.
<i>Bubo Galbanus.</i>	36.		
<i>Repleurum Odontis.</i>	91.	G.	
		<i>Geranium bicolor.</i>	39.
C.			
<i>Caryocolla grandiflora.</i>	2.	H.	
<i>Capitum (trifid).</i>	67.	<i>Helvolum frutescens.</i>	29.
<i>Cardus albus.</i>	5.	<i>Hibiscus jamaicens.</i>	14.
- - leucographus.	33.		
<i>Castalis helvetica.</i>	16.	I.	
- - plancyperus.	10.	<i>Isorpha cardagenensis.</i>	77.
<i>Celofa linza.</i>	85.	- - Circa.	63.
- - aegyptia.	15.	<i>Inula flavocolor.</i>	51.
<i>Chenopodium purpuriflorus.</i>	80.	<i>Jussia maritima.</i>	22.
<i>Chironomus helveticus.</i>	9.	<i>Isis longifolia.</i>	90.
<i>Cistus aegaeofolius.</i>	52.		
- - rotus.	65.	L.	
<i>Colanthe scandens.</i>	48.	<i>Lactopodium auricum.</i>	38.
<i>Colusa perennis.</i>	3.	<i>Ligusticum peregrinum.</i>	18.
<i>Convolvulus grandiflorus.</i>	69.	<i>Lycopodium dichocarpum.</i>	45.
<i>Conchurus hirtus.</i>	57.		
- - hirtus.	58.	M.	
- - filiquosus.	59.	<i>Melva fragrans.</i>	22.
<i>Corypha auster.</i>	8.		
<i>Croton fulcra.</i>	60.	O.	
<i>Crocalaria capensis.</i>	64.		
<i>Croton balsamiferus.</i>	46.		
<i>Crocus angulatus.</i>	73. & 74.		
			Men.



